

# U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY



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C A L I F O R N I A  
1000 1000

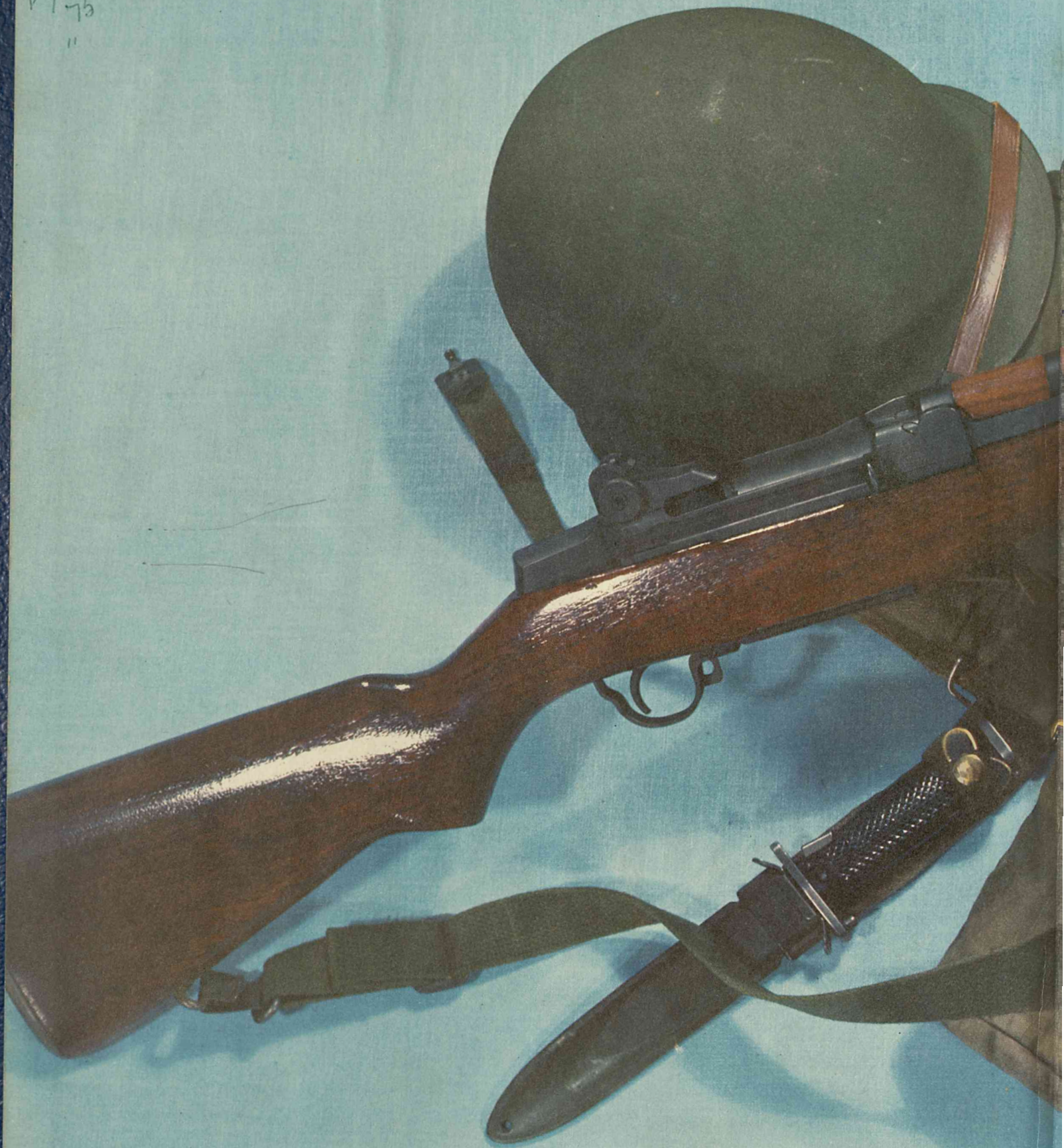
COMPANY B

3rd BATTLE GROUP

1st BRIGADE



109  
HYONS  
75  
"









# history of fort ord

**S**AILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

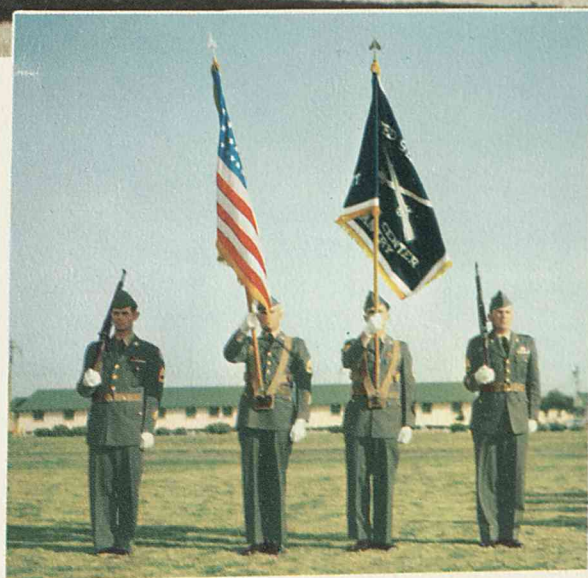
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)









## MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE

### COMMANDING GENERAL

MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 March 1903. After attending Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, he entered the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1928.

General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; Intelligence Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Houston; Fort Knox with the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, as Operations Officer and later Adjutant; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1st Armored Division, Fort Knox and in the European Theater.

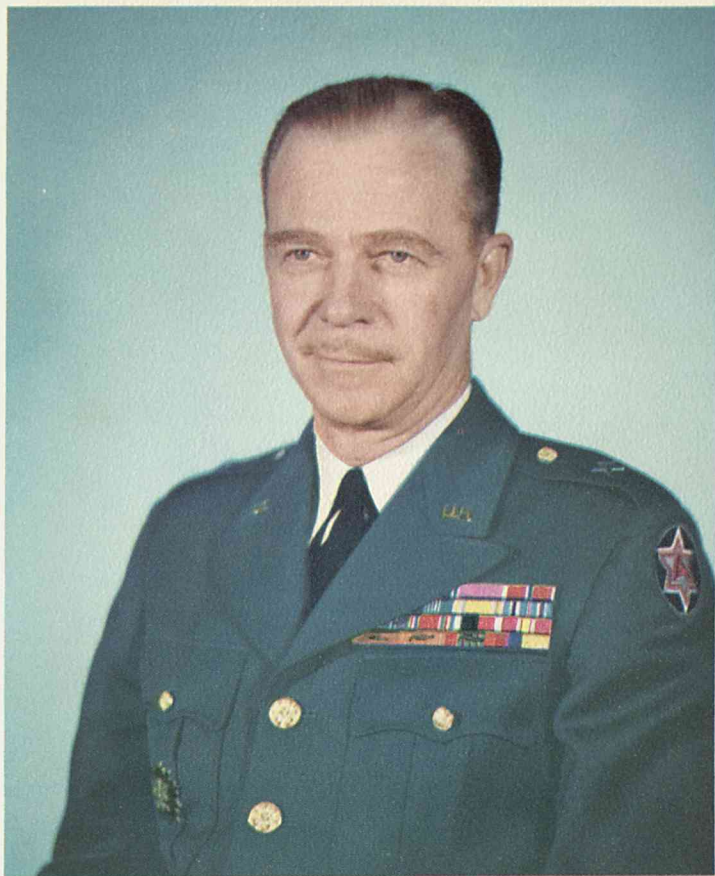
Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; tactics instructor and Director of Physical Education at West Point; Executive Officer, Department of Tactics there; Intelligence Staff Officer, 12th Army Group in Europe; Deputy Assistant, and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of U.S. Forces in European Theater; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Division of the European Command; Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff; National War College and upon graduation in June 1949, assumed command of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis; instructor of the Army War College; and a tour at Carlisle Barracks.

Far East Command in April 1952, and became Assistant Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea; appointed Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School in May 1955; to Korea as Chief, United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, until appointment as Chief of Staff, Fifth U.S. Army in June 1957.

He was assigned as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, 15 October 1958.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and foreign decorations including the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Legion of Merit and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.





BRIGADIER GENERAL

**A. G. ELEGAR**

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. ELEGAR, born in Denver, Col., 30 December 1906, was graduated from Tulsa (Okla.) High School in 1925, attended West Point and was graduated in June 1931.

Following graduation, he held various troop assignments with Infantry units in the United States and Hawaii and attended the Infantry Officers Advanced Course in 1938. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff College special course in 1941; the Armed Forces Staff College in 1951; and the Army War College in 1957.

In March 1943, he was named AC of S, G-3, of the 80th Inf. Div. and served in that capacity throughout the campaigns of General Patton's 3d Army in Europe. He was Military Attache to Ecuador in 1946 and in 1947-48 was assigned as Asst. G-3 with the US Army Group in Turkey. He was then assigned to the Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army in 1949. In 1953 he was named Commanding Officer of the 33d Infantry RCT at Ft. Kobbe, CZ., and in 1955-56 was the AC of S, G-3, US Army Caribbean. He was assigned as AC of S, G-3 with I Corps (Group) in August 1957, and in October was named Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group).

His awards include Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Order de la Couronne w/Palm (Officer grade, Belgium) and Abdon Calderon 1st Class, Ecuador.



COLONEL H. F. HABERMAN, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6 July 1912. He was graduated from Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

After assignments to Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he served in the European Theater with the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, followed by a tour with the Munich Military Post in Germany.

In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

Colonel Haberman became Chief of the Fifth U. S. Army Reserve Components at Chicago in 1955 where he served until assigned to Fort Ord in September 1957 to command the 4th Brigade. He assumed the duties of Chief of Staff here in October 1958.

COLONEL

**H. F. HABERMAN**

CHIEF OF STAFF

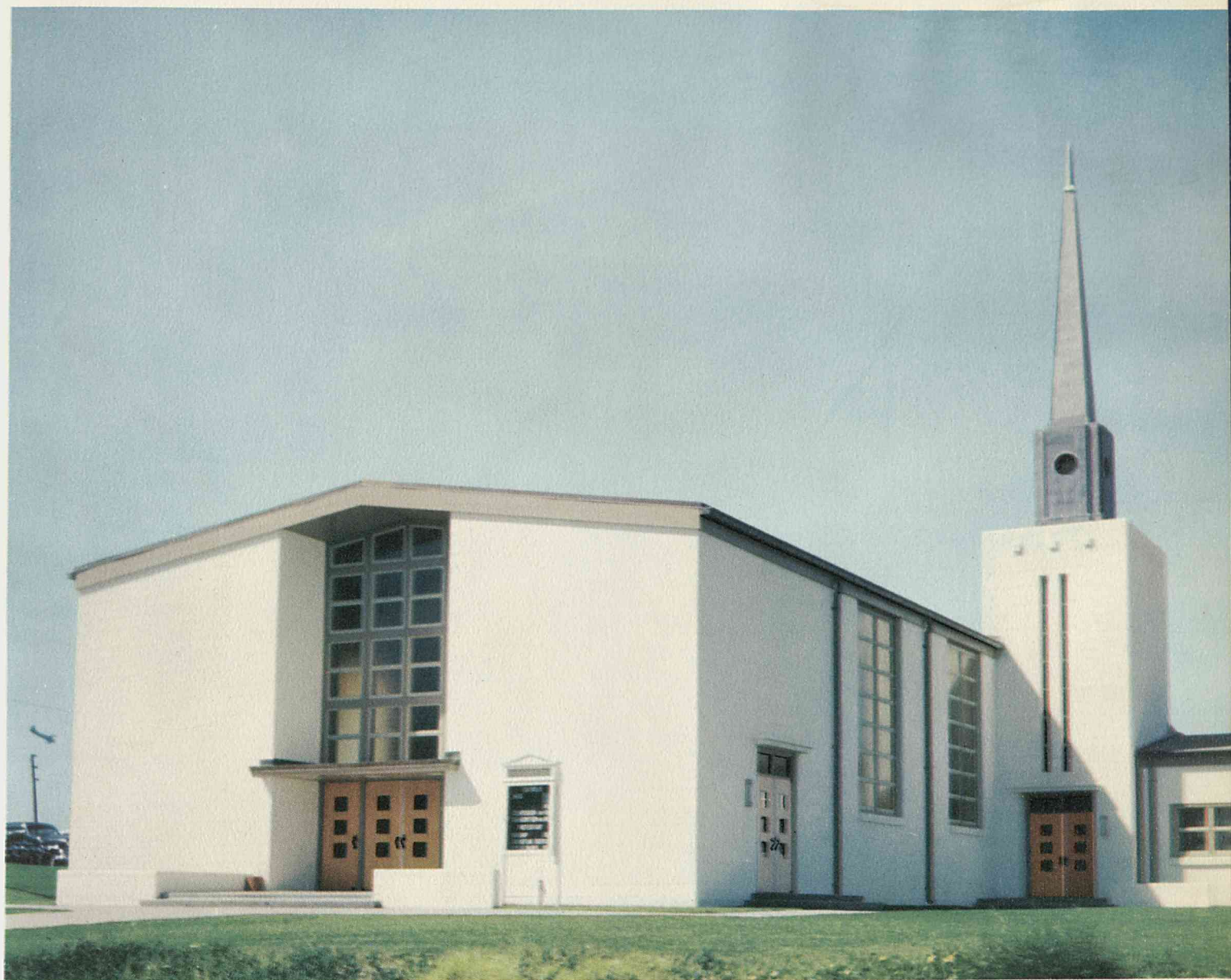




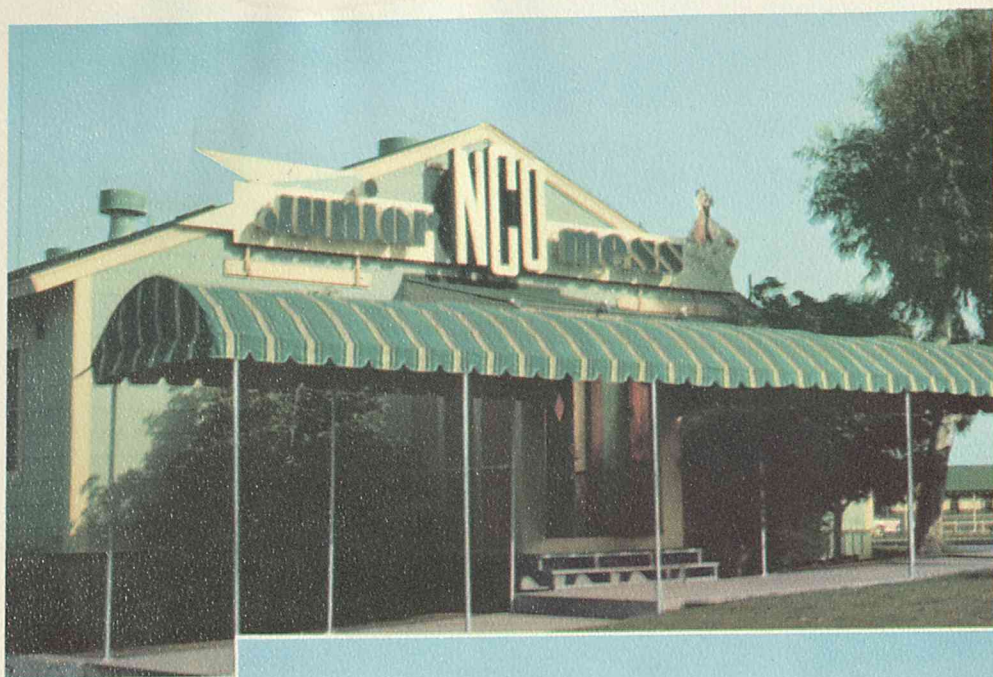
**familiar  
scenes**















american red cross



golf

presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord







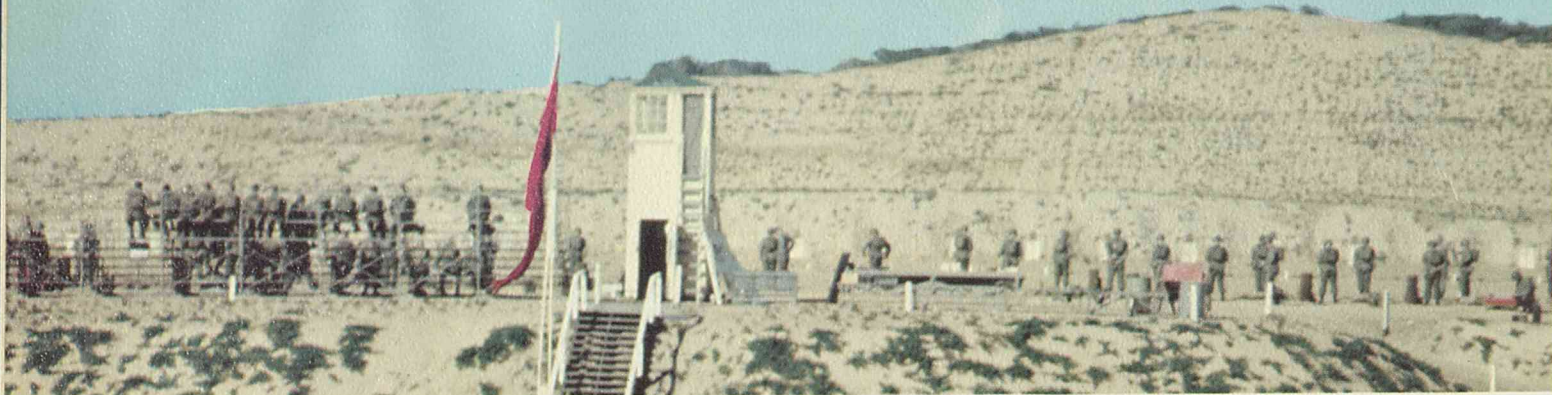




bayonet training







trainfire



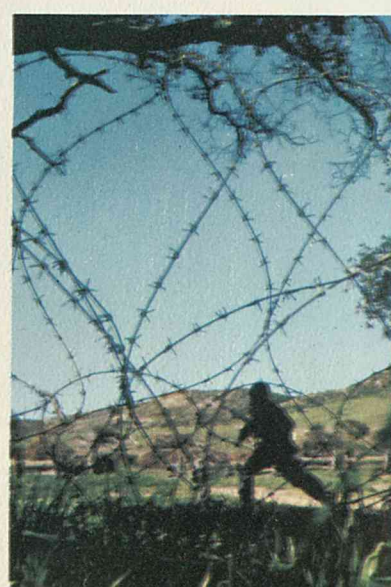
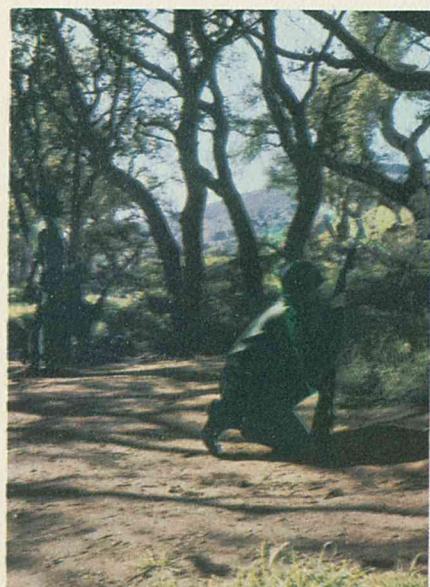
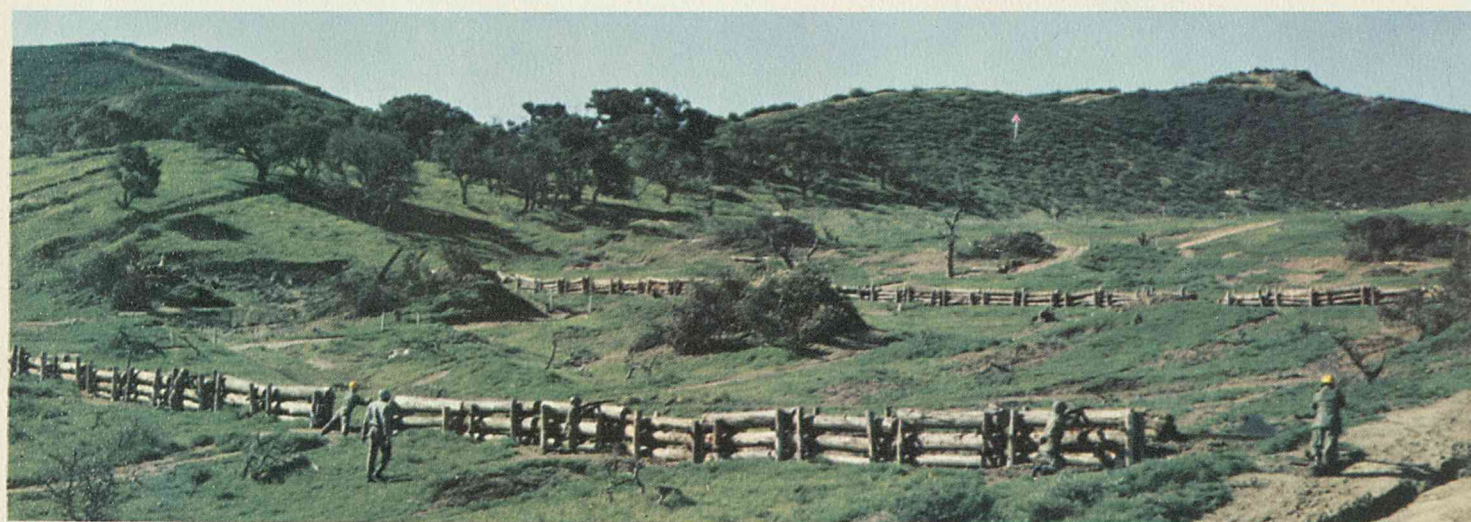




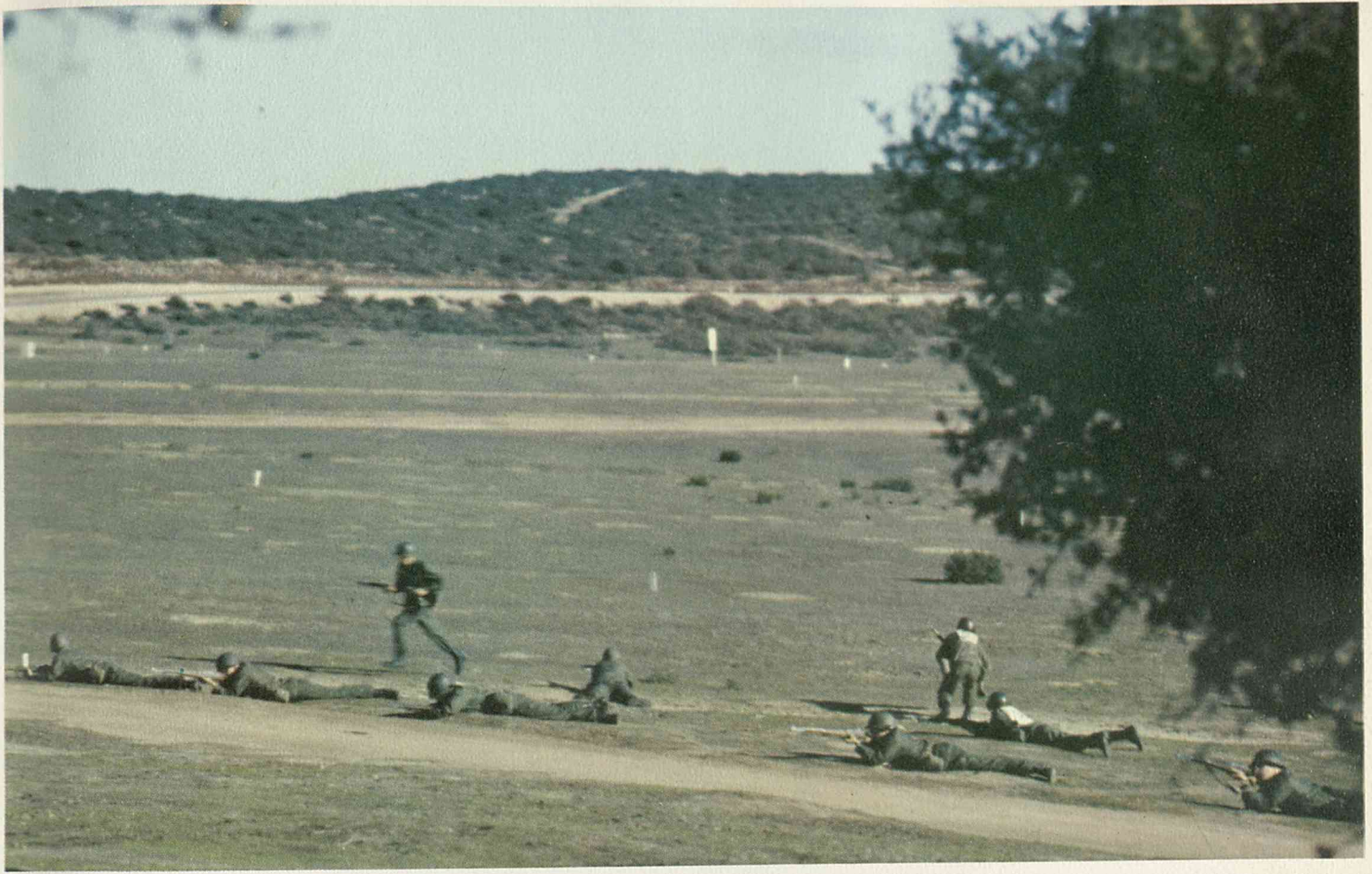




## close combat course



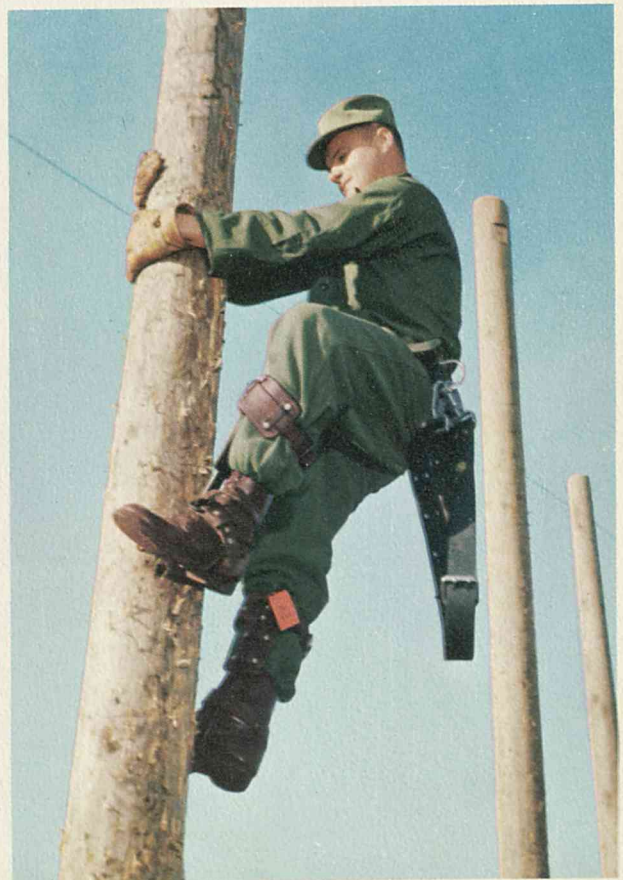




squad patrolling

dismounted drill

pole  
climbing







grenades

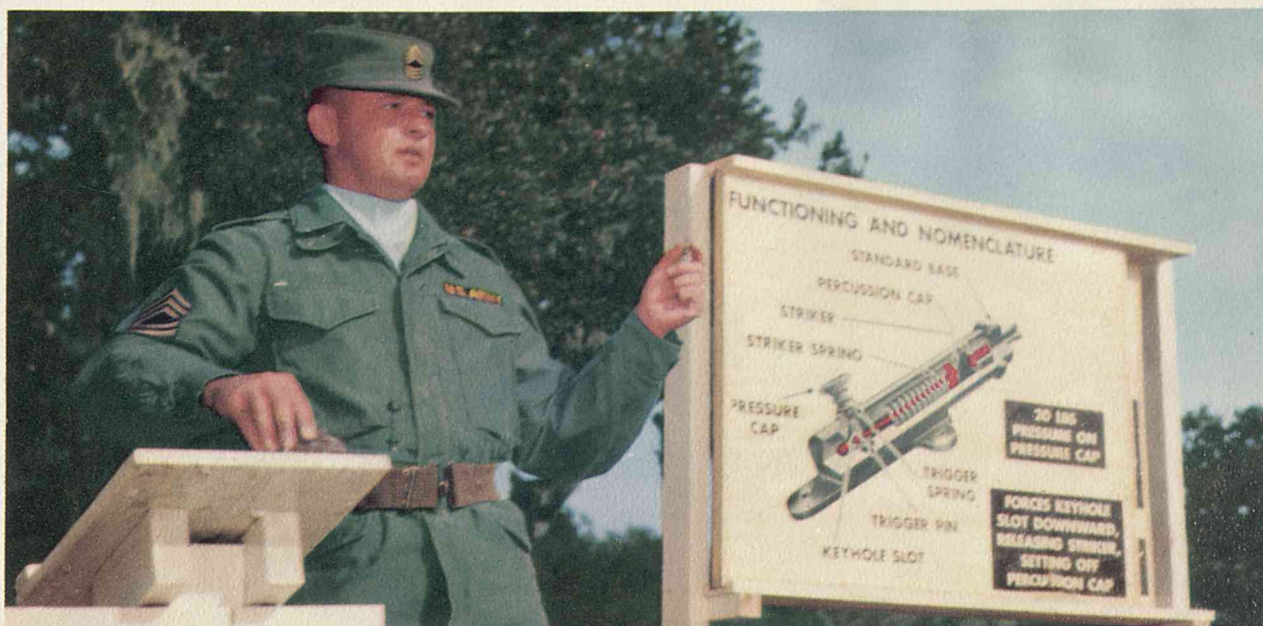


flame thrower

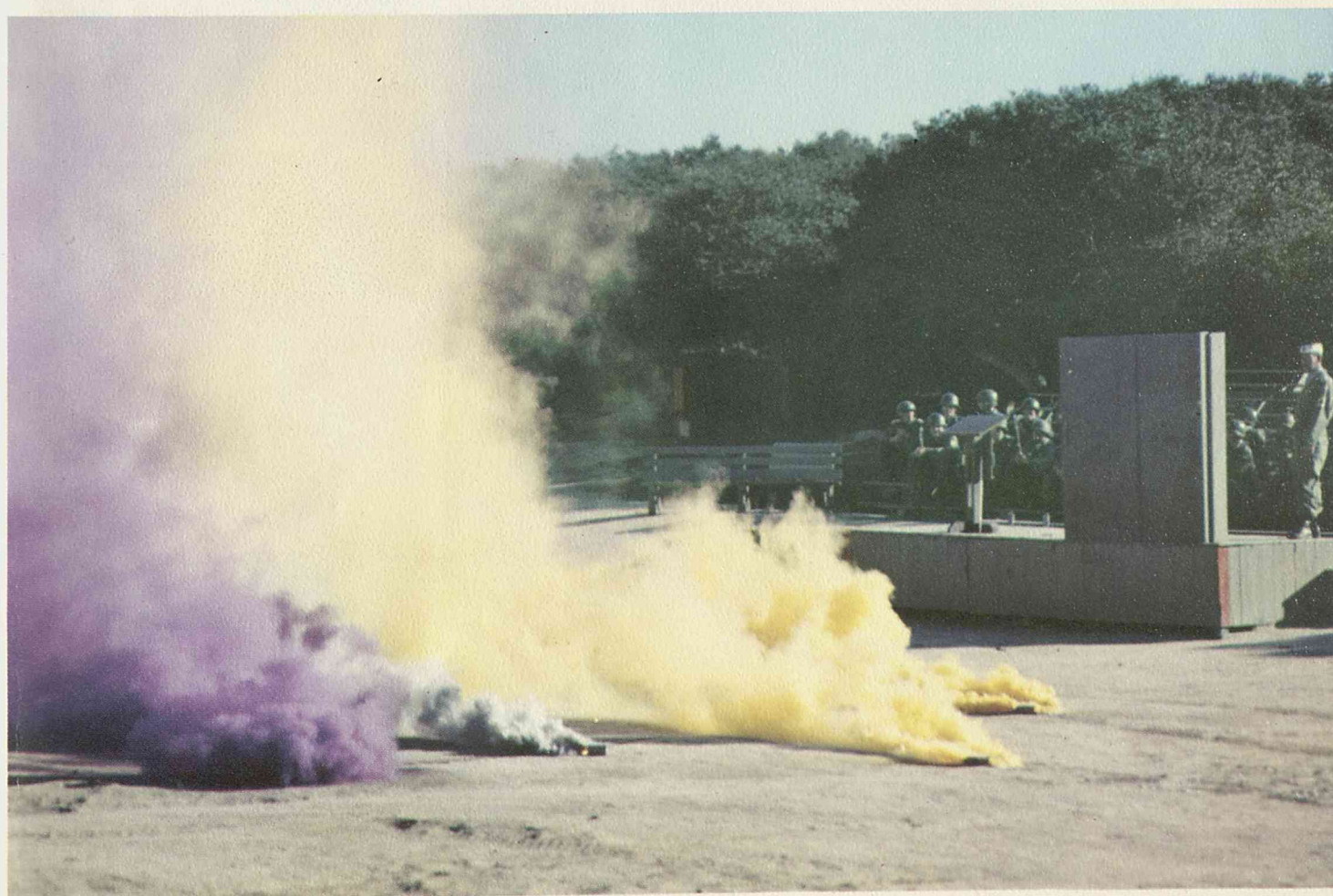




m  
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s



chemical, biological and radiological warfare

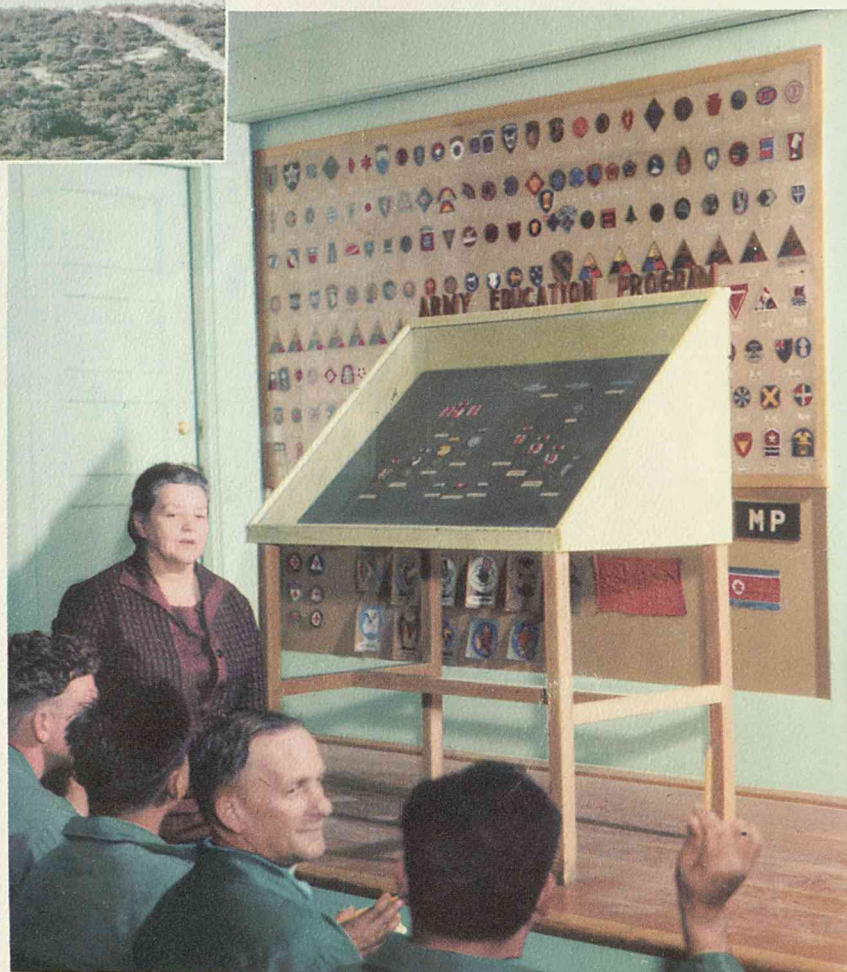




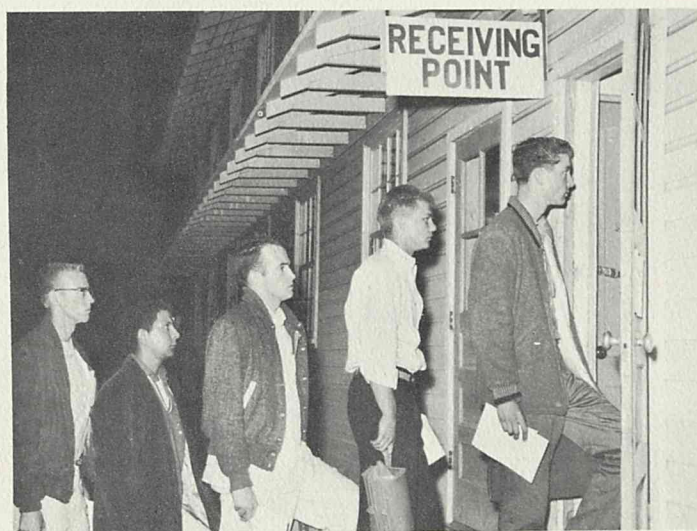


**simulated  
atomic  
blast**

**army  
education  
program**



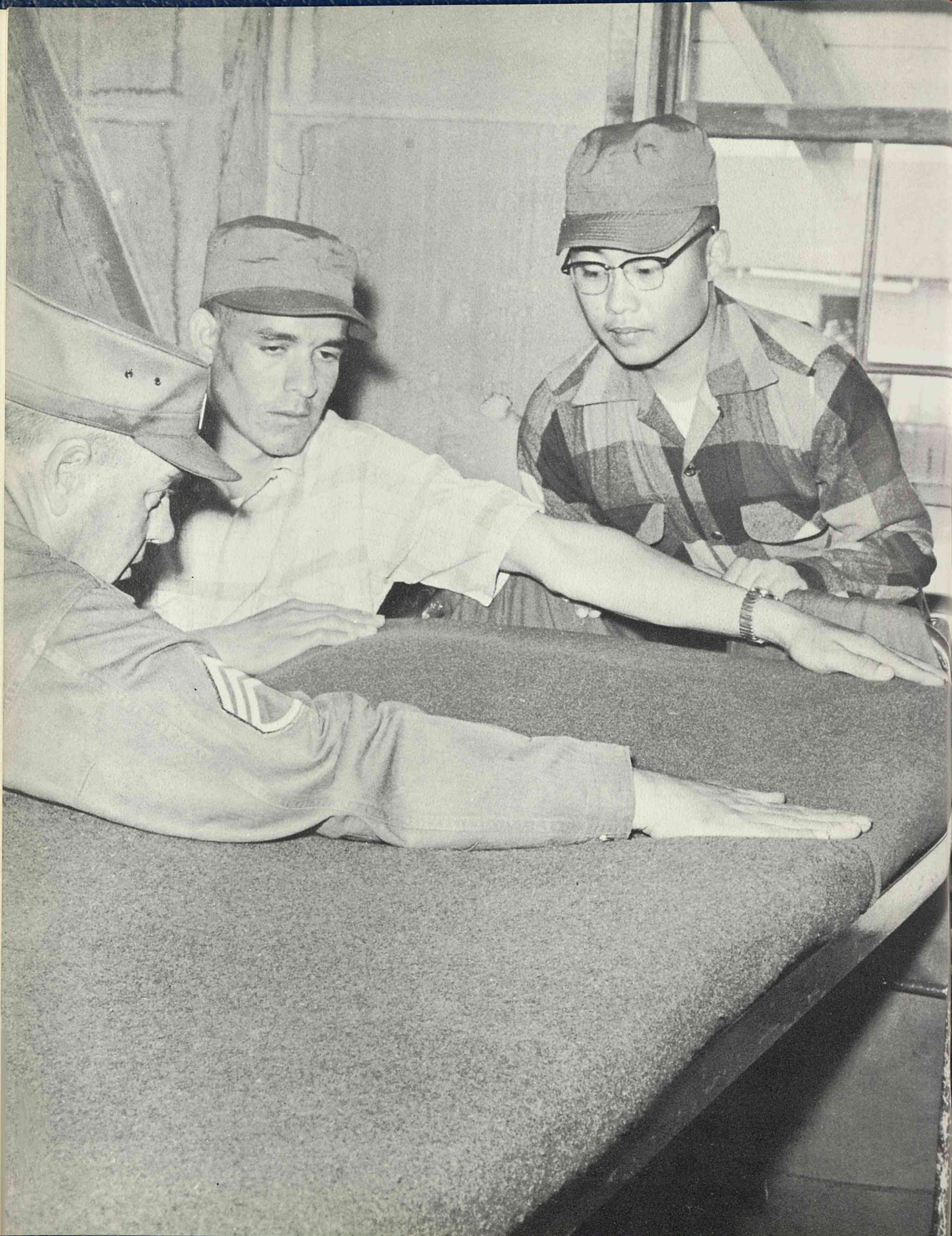




receiving  
center





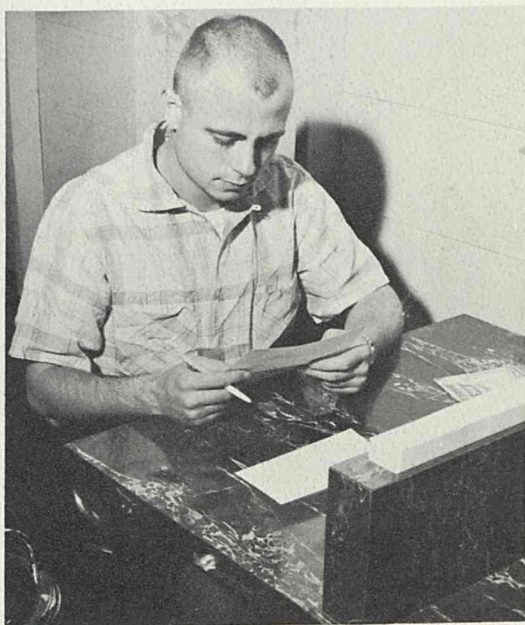
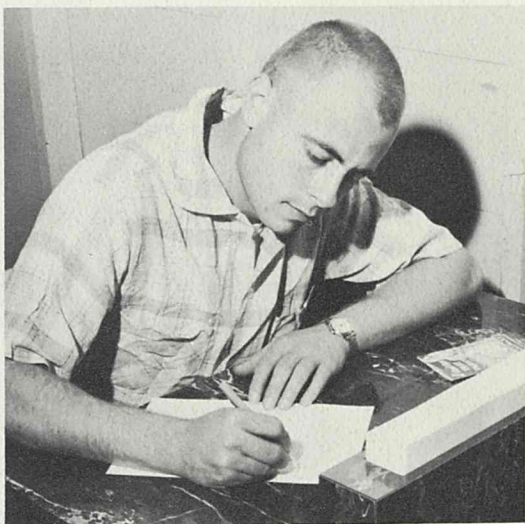




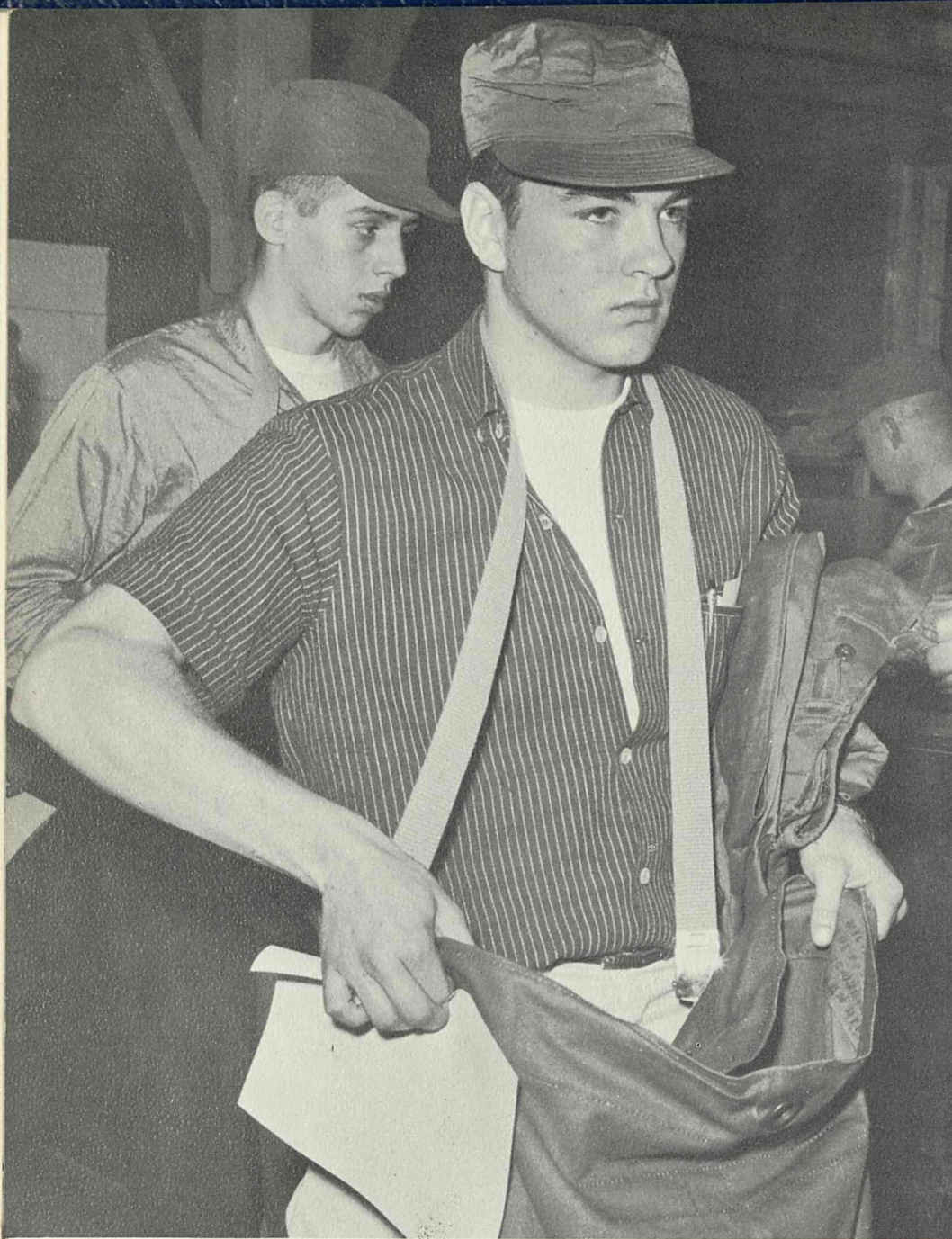
bunk making



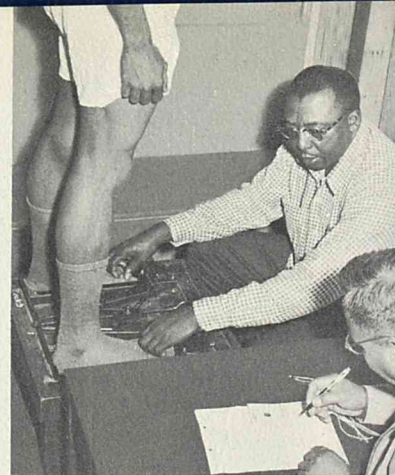
writing and  
calling home



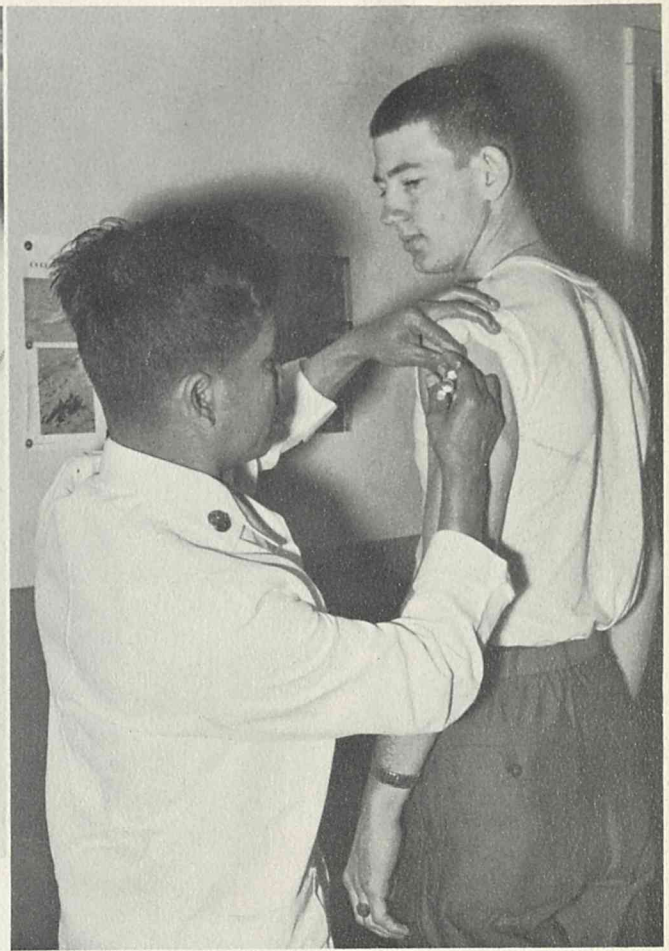
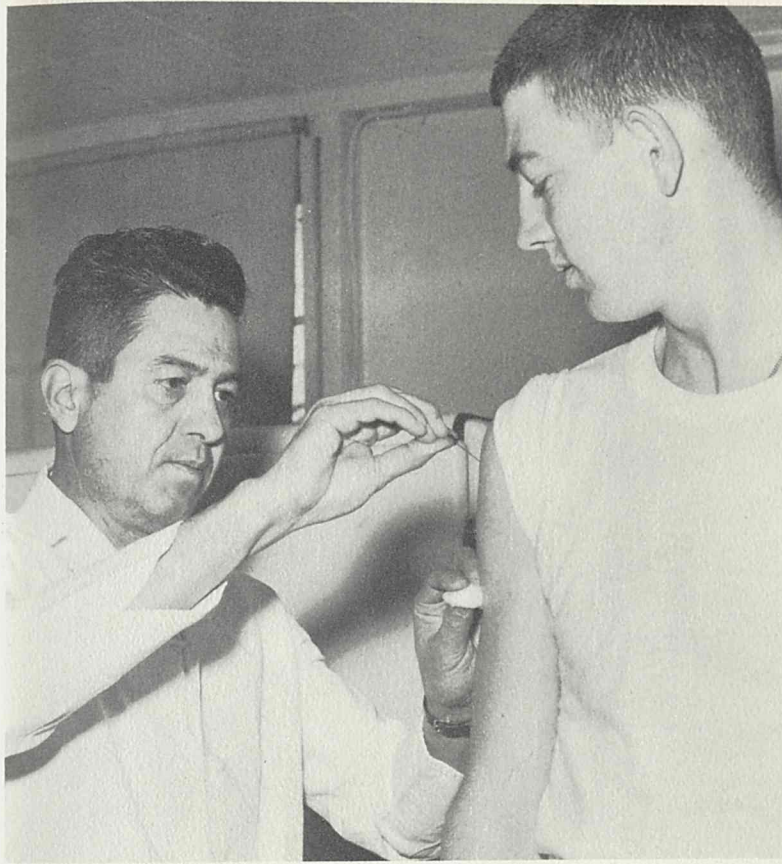




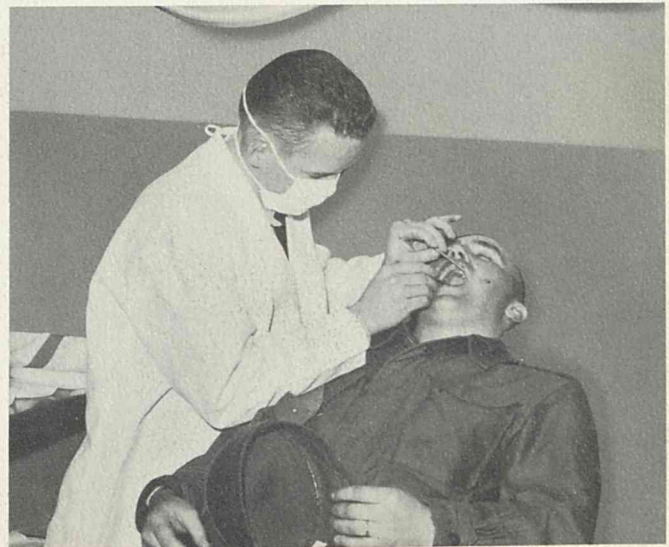
## clothing issue



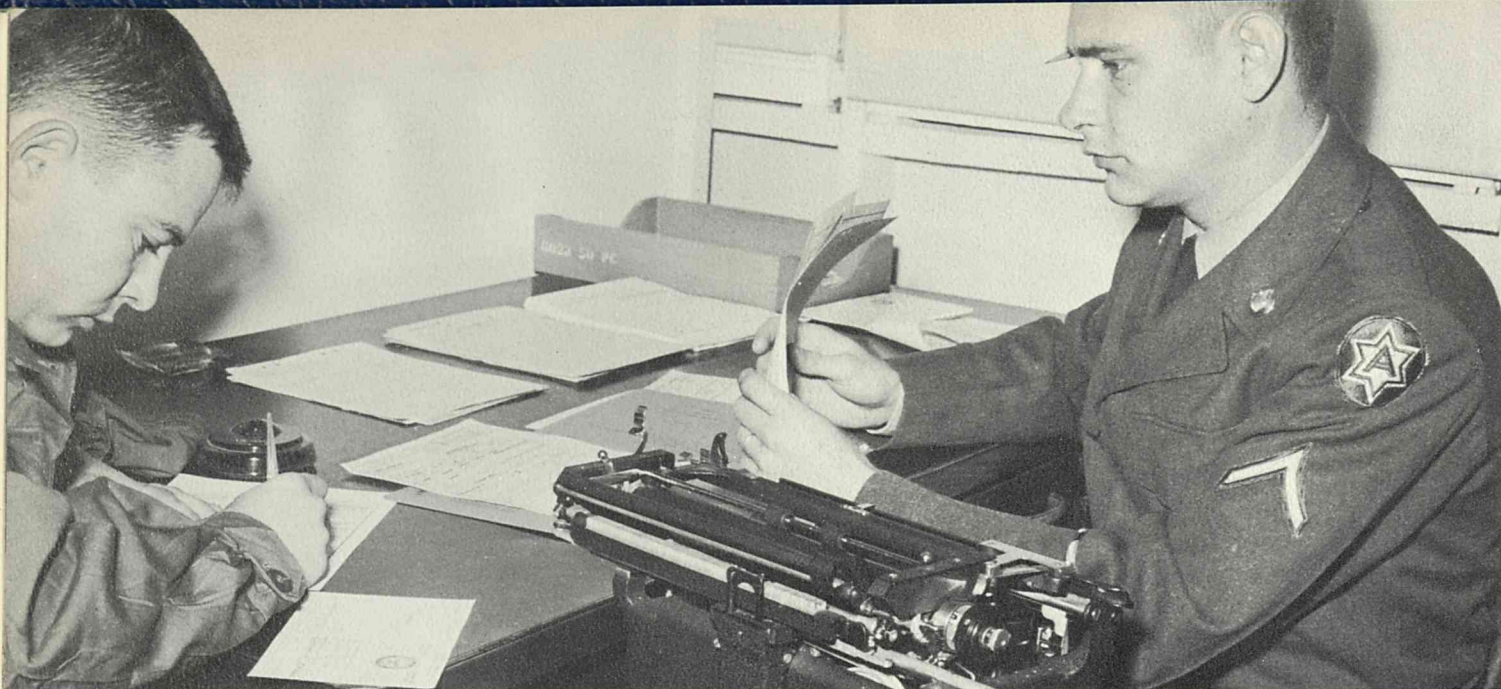




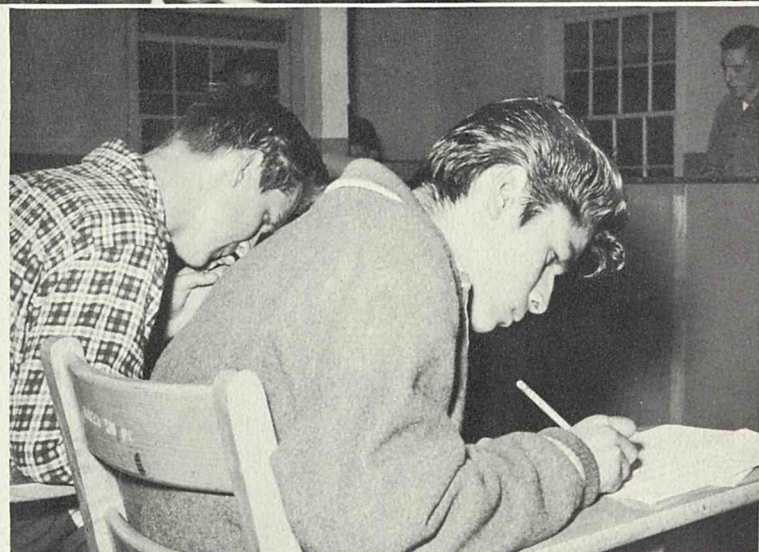
hair cuts                      shots  
dental check







processing ————

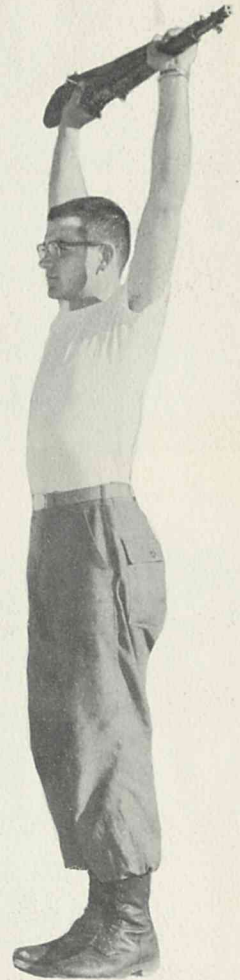
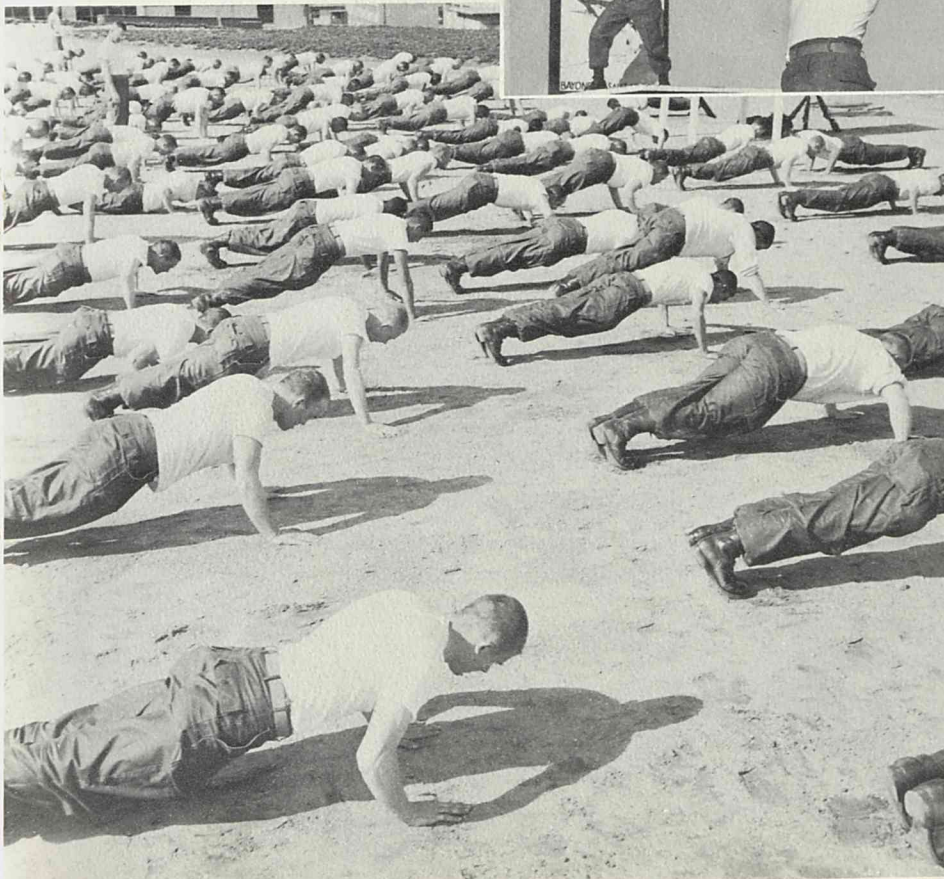
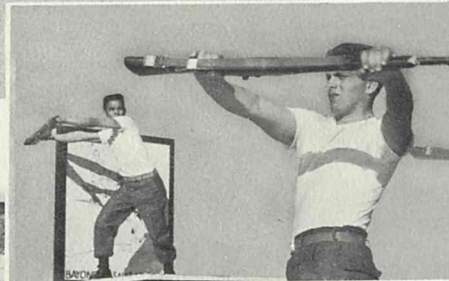


shipping to  
training company





# physical training



p. t.  
with rifles





first aid

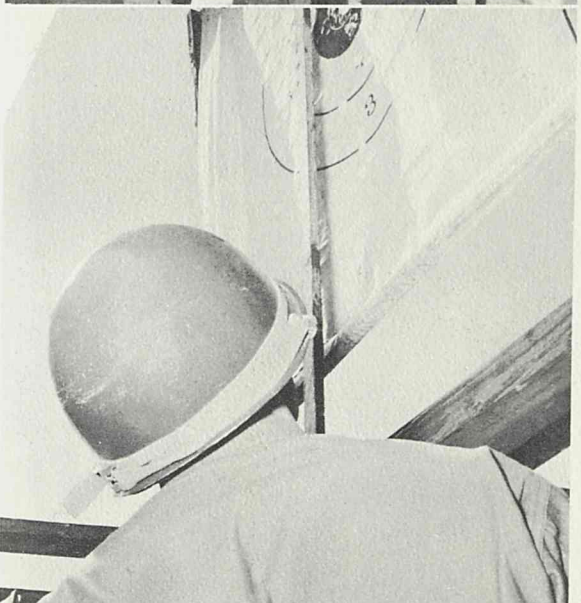


signal communication





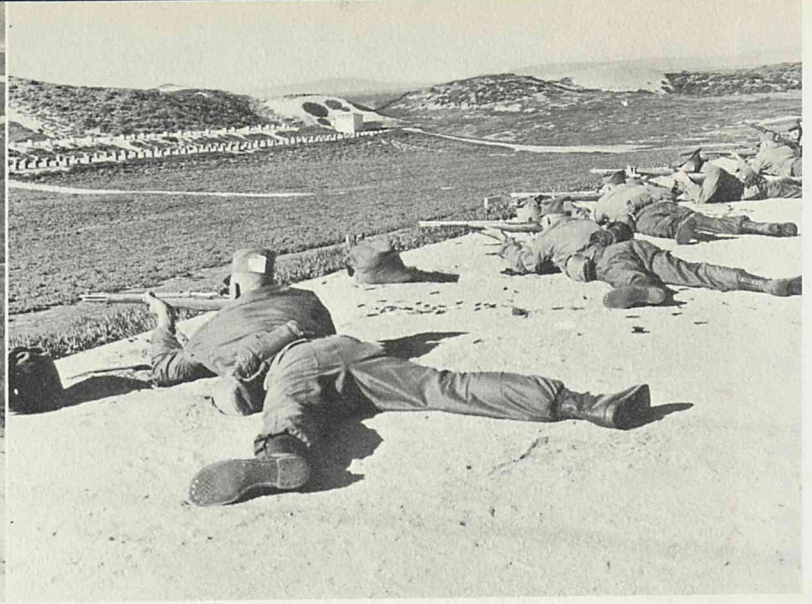
**rifle  
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting  
targets**







m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing



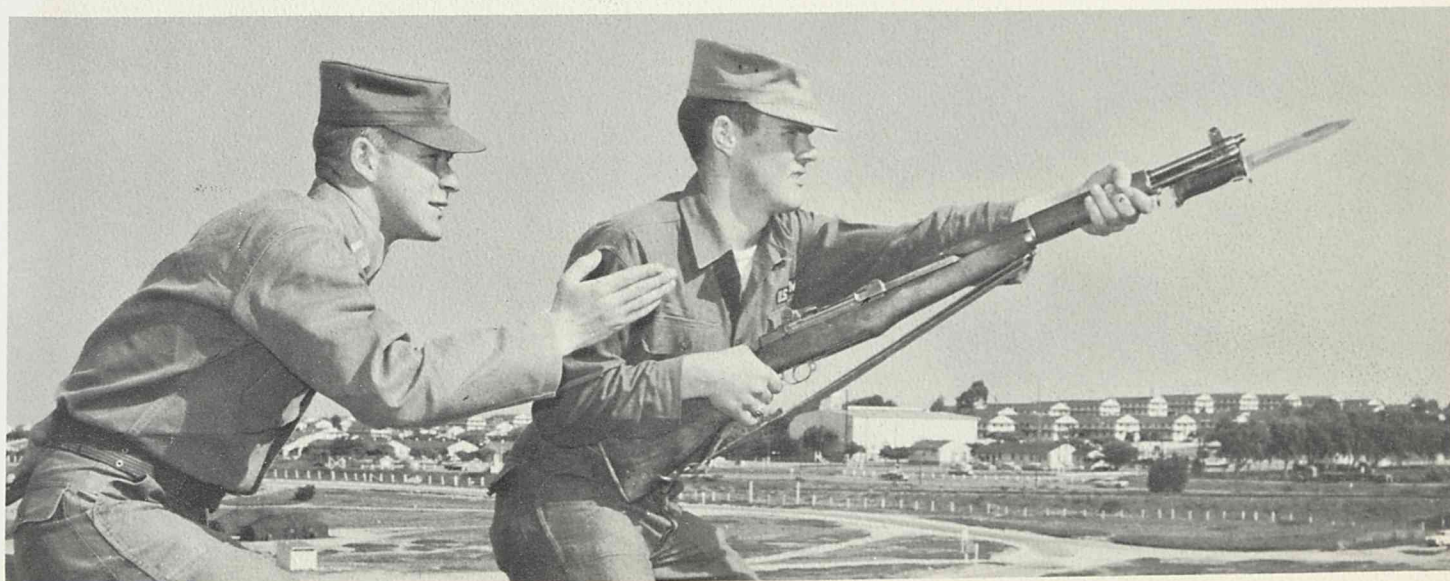




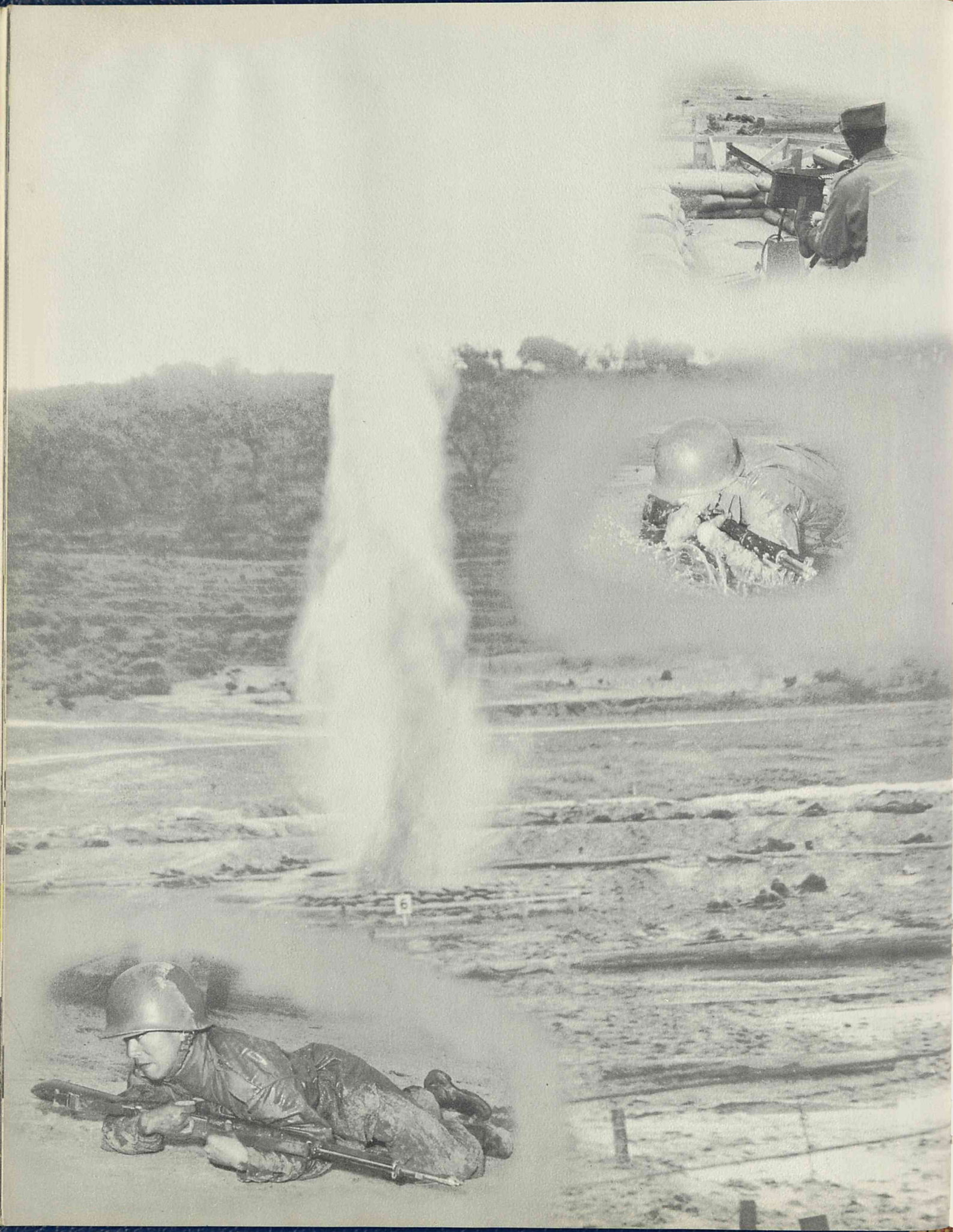
**field fortification**



**bayonet**

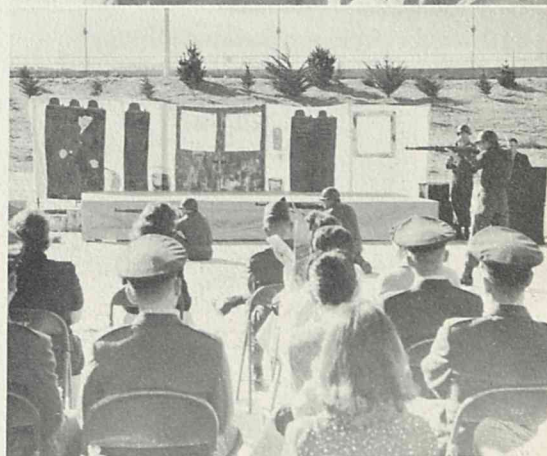






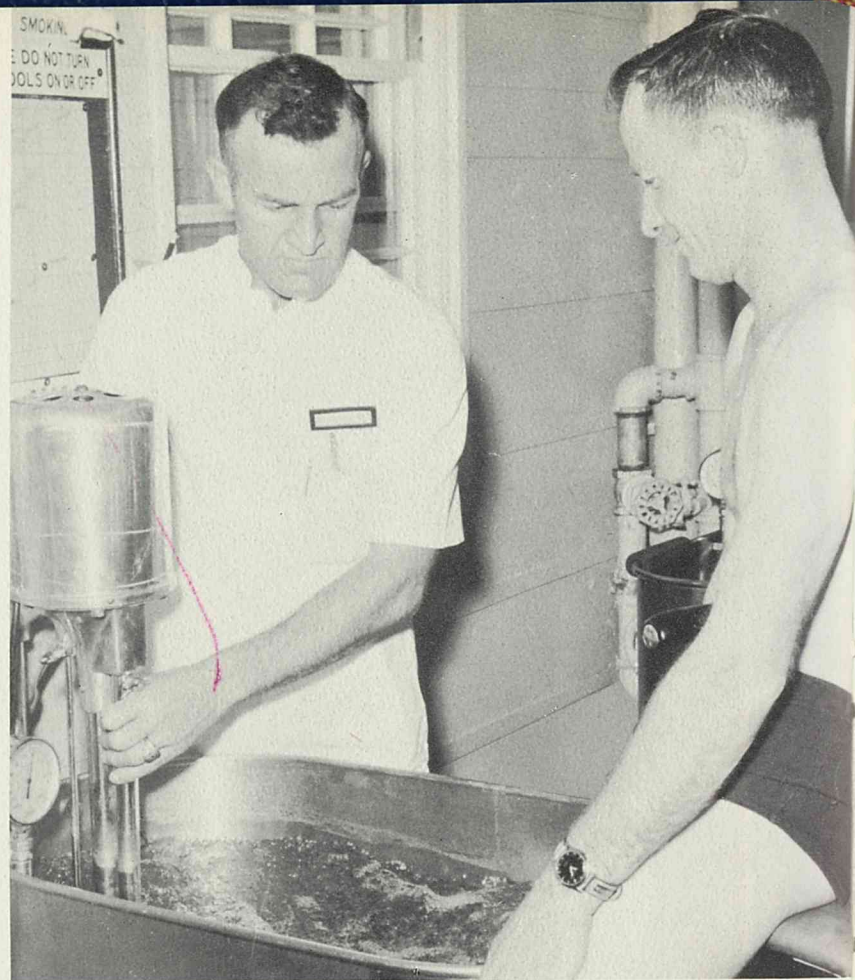
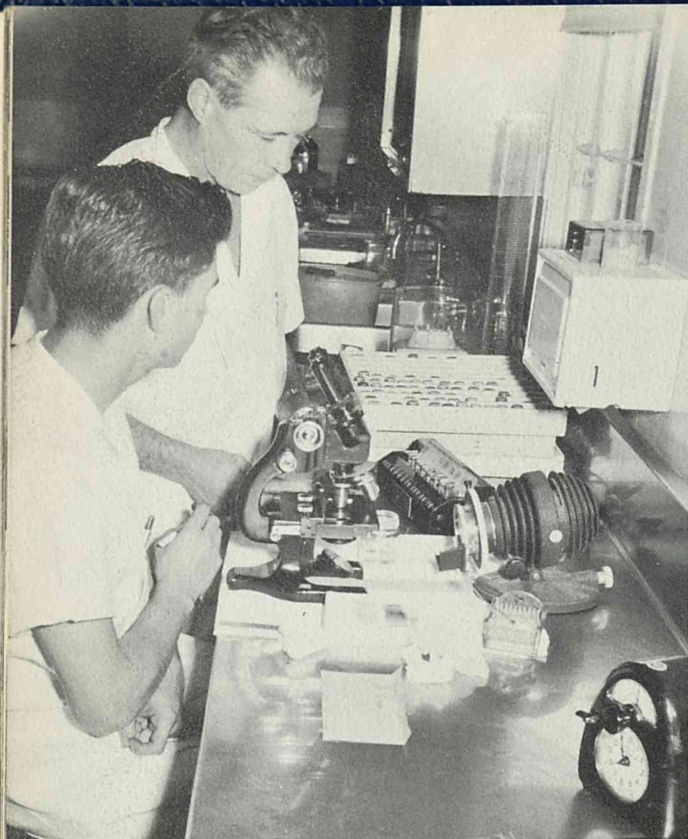


## ◀ infiltration course



open house

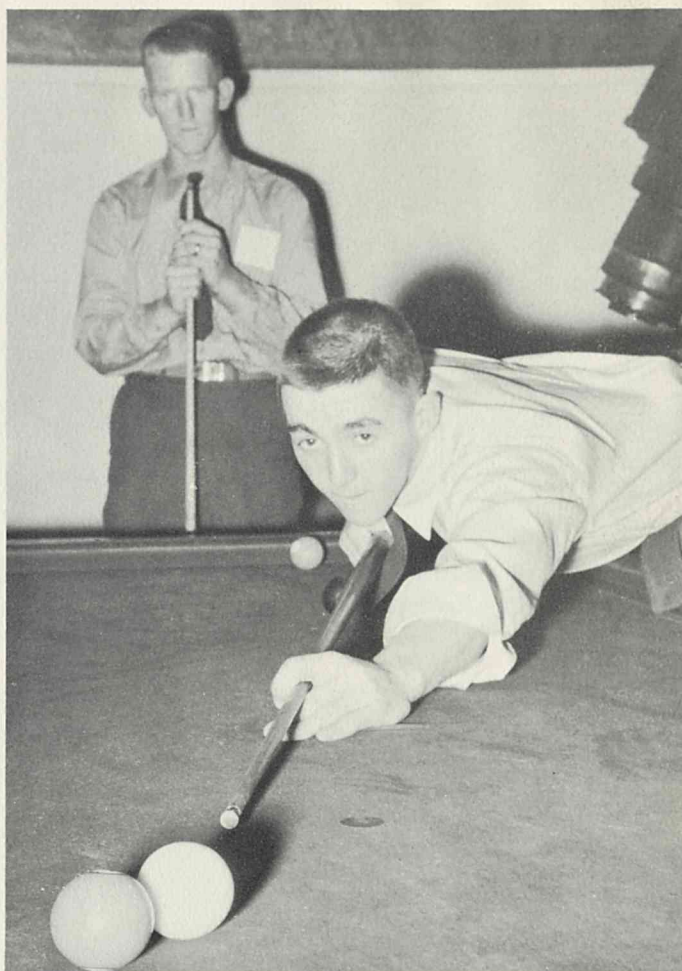
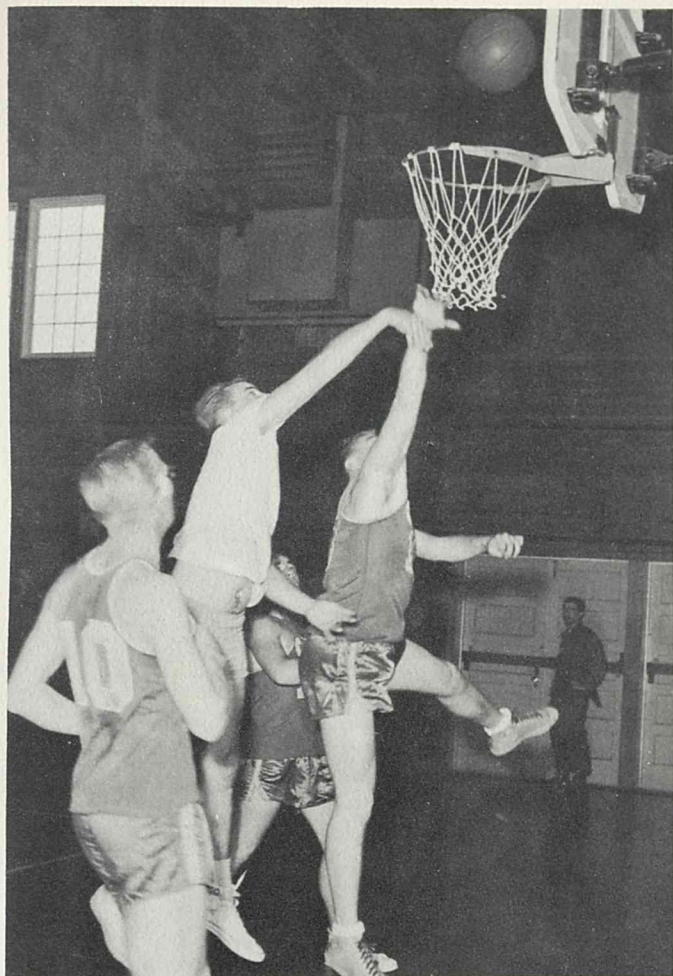




hospital







## sports and recreation







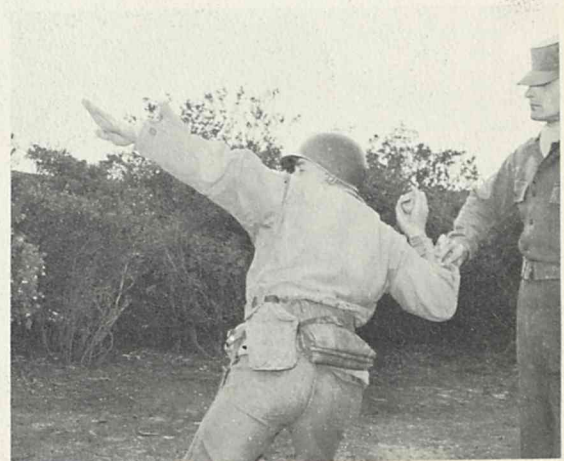
chapel







grenades  
hand • rifle







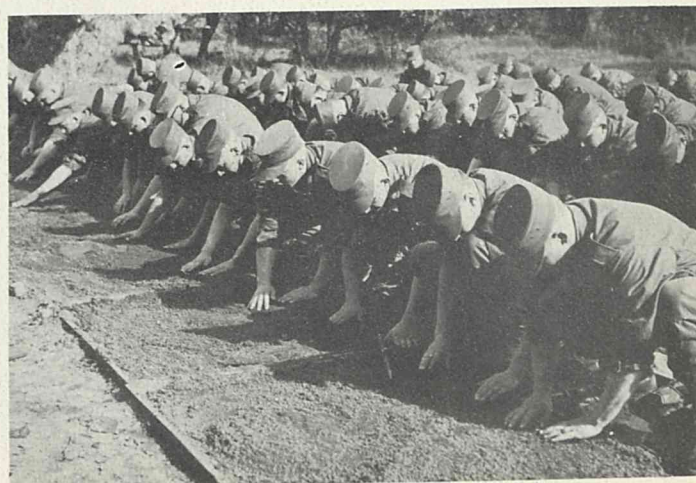




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

mines ▼

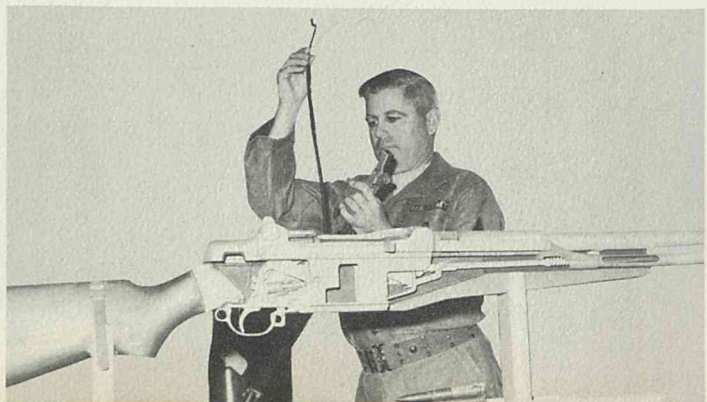




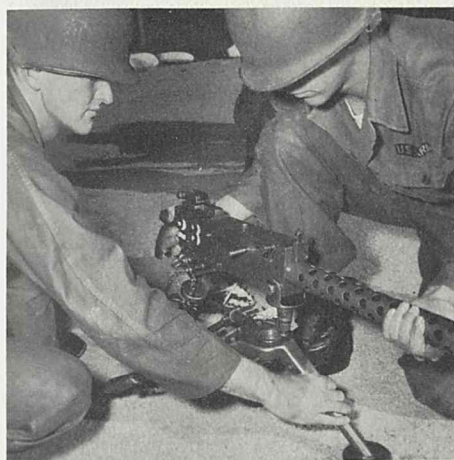


◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼







machine  
guns



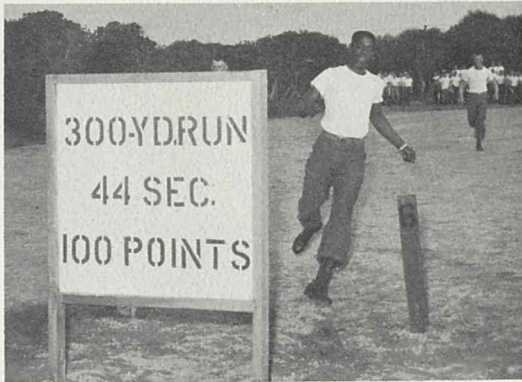
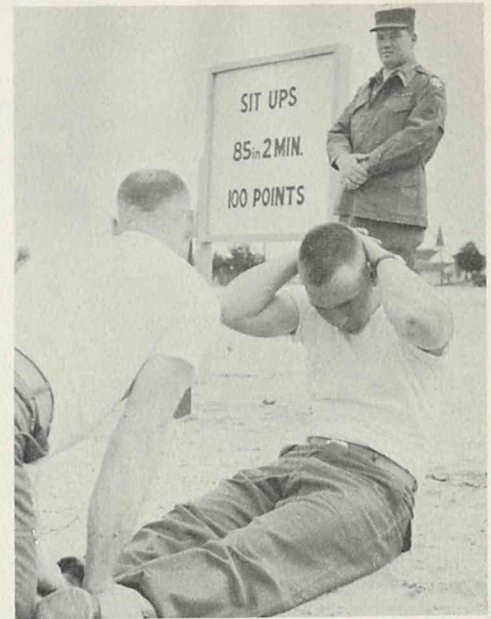
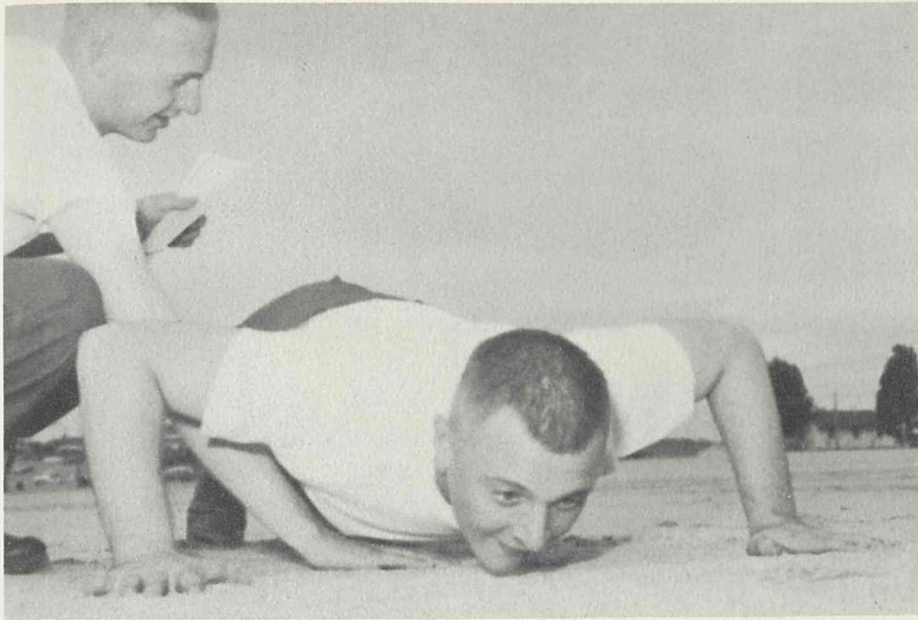




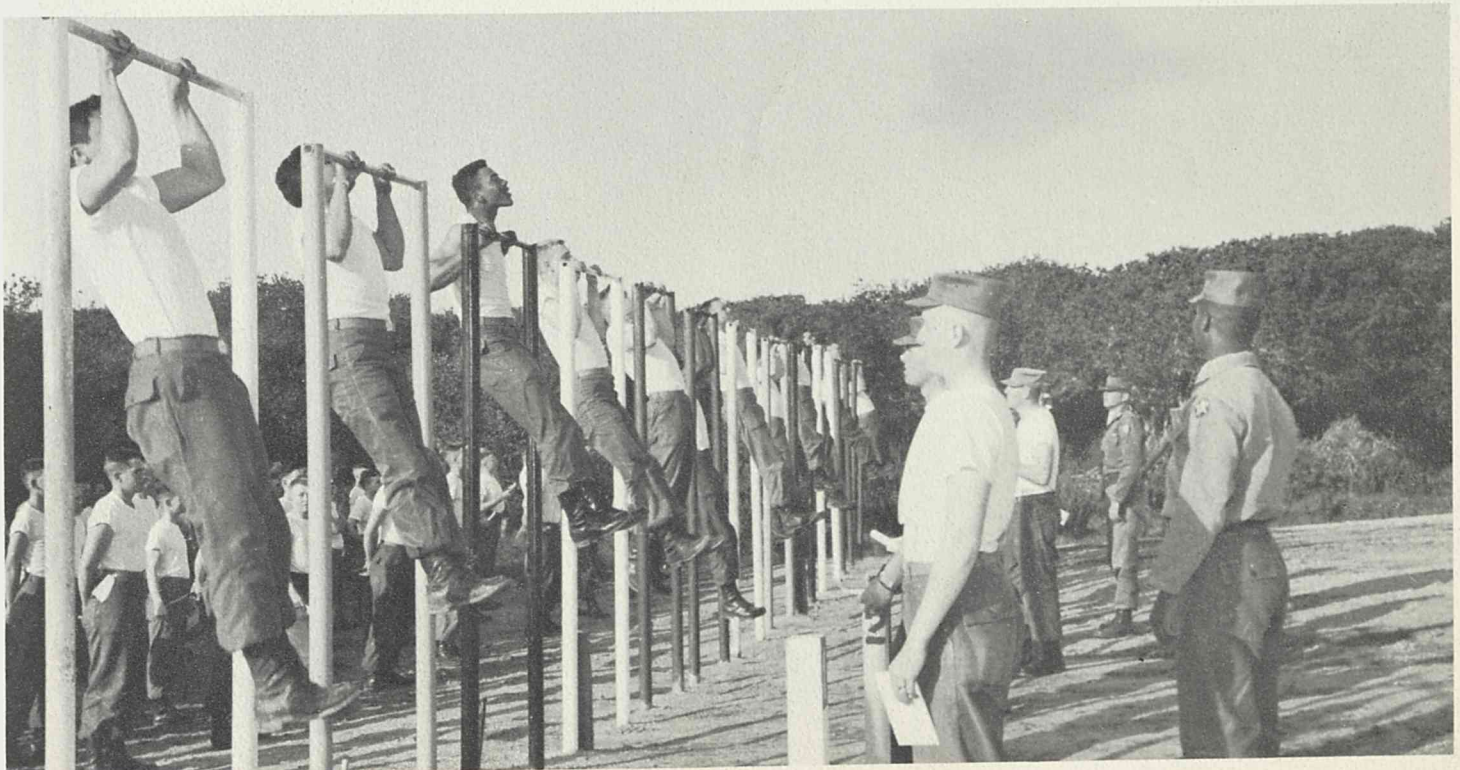
## chemical, biological and radiological warfare







## physical fitness test





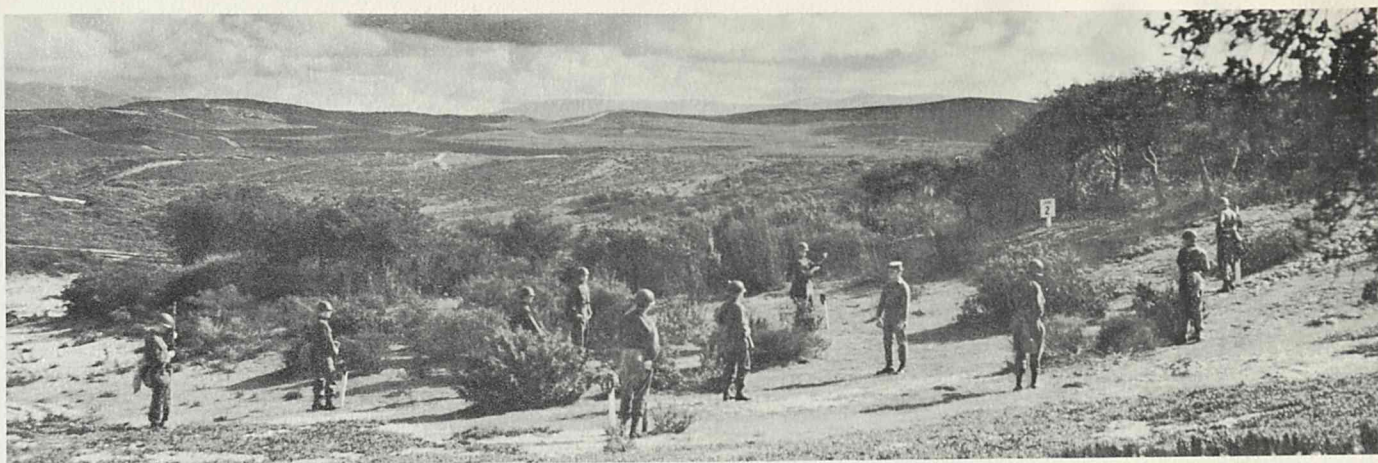


▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼







squad patrol



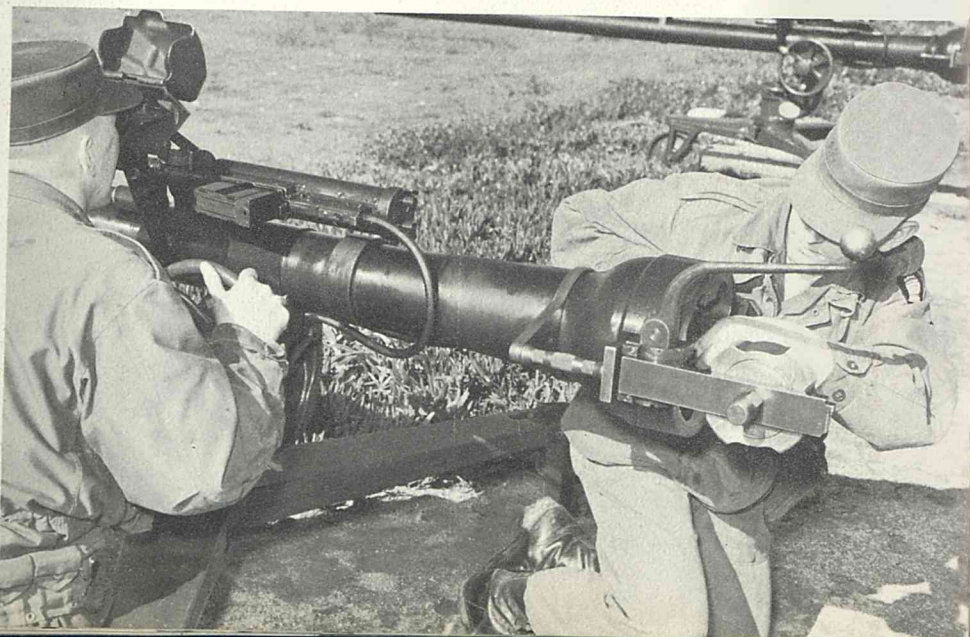
flame thrower







recoilless  
rifle

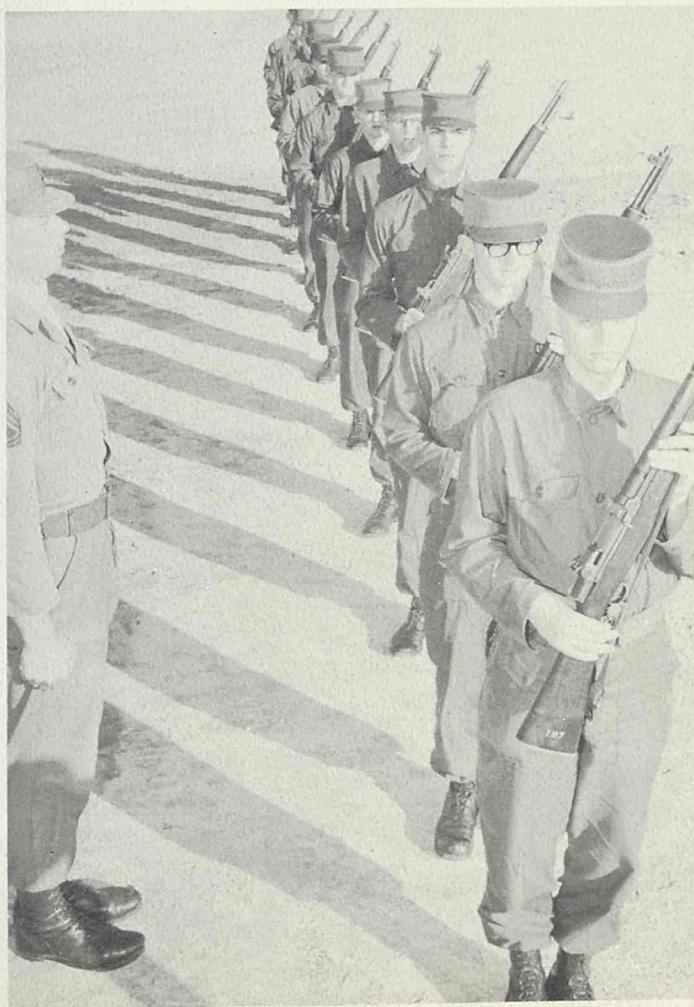






learning  
to march

dismounted  
drill



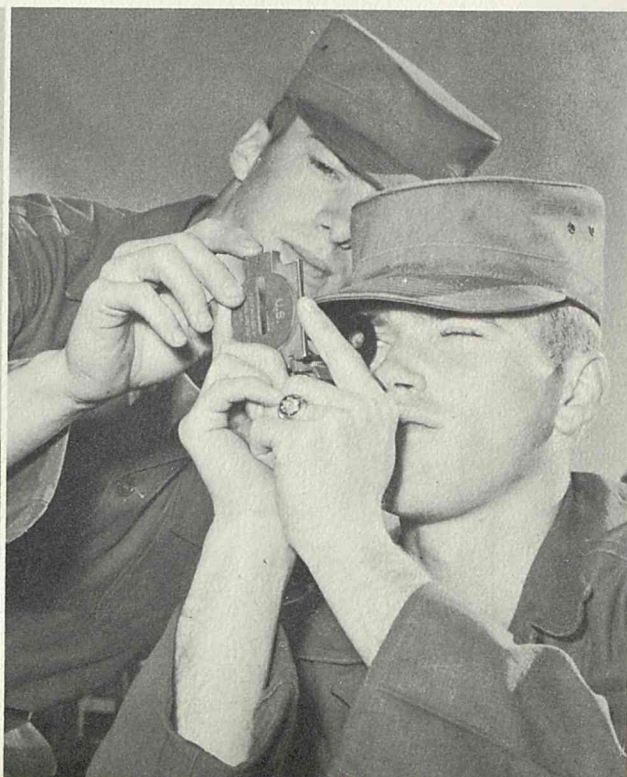




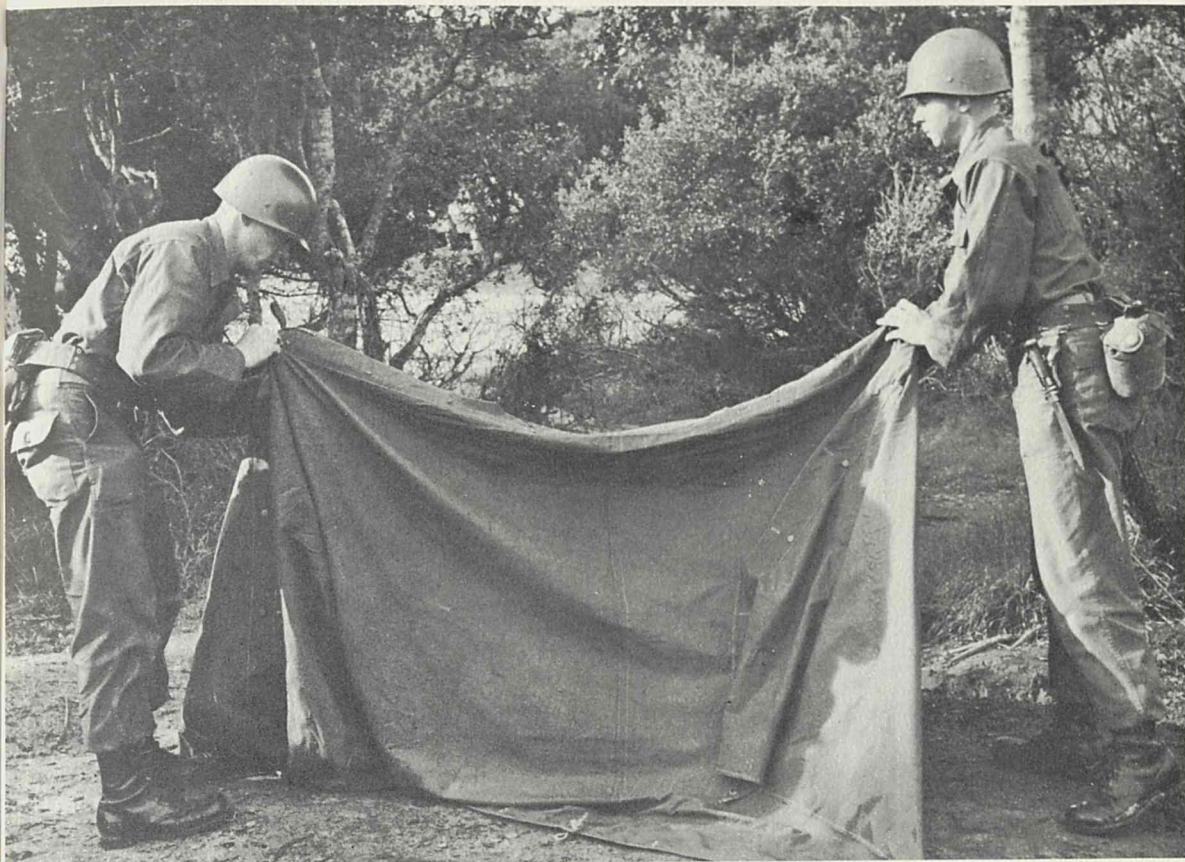
▲ field inspection



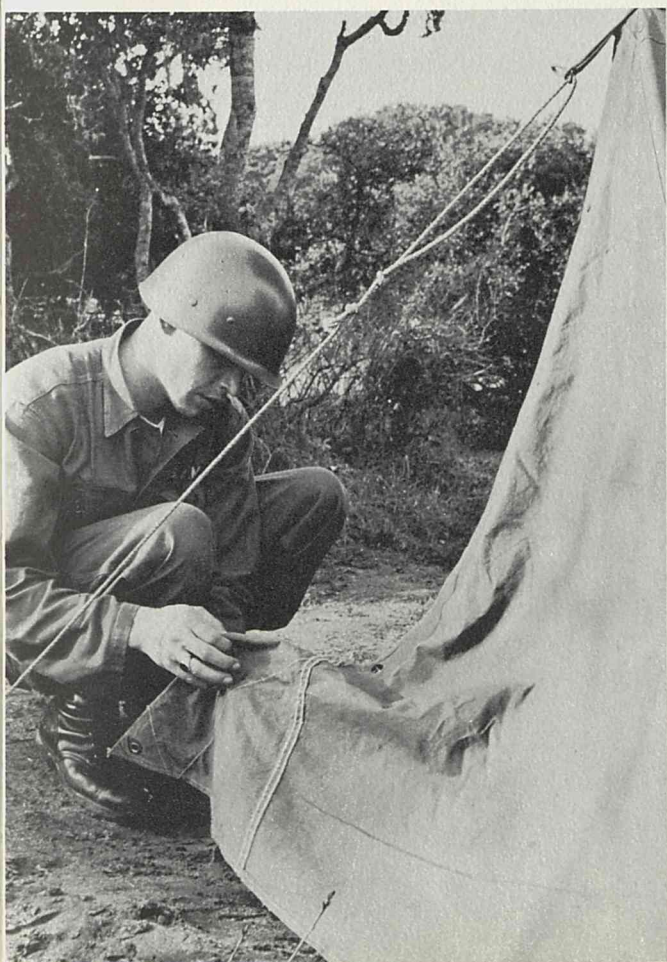
maps and compass ▼



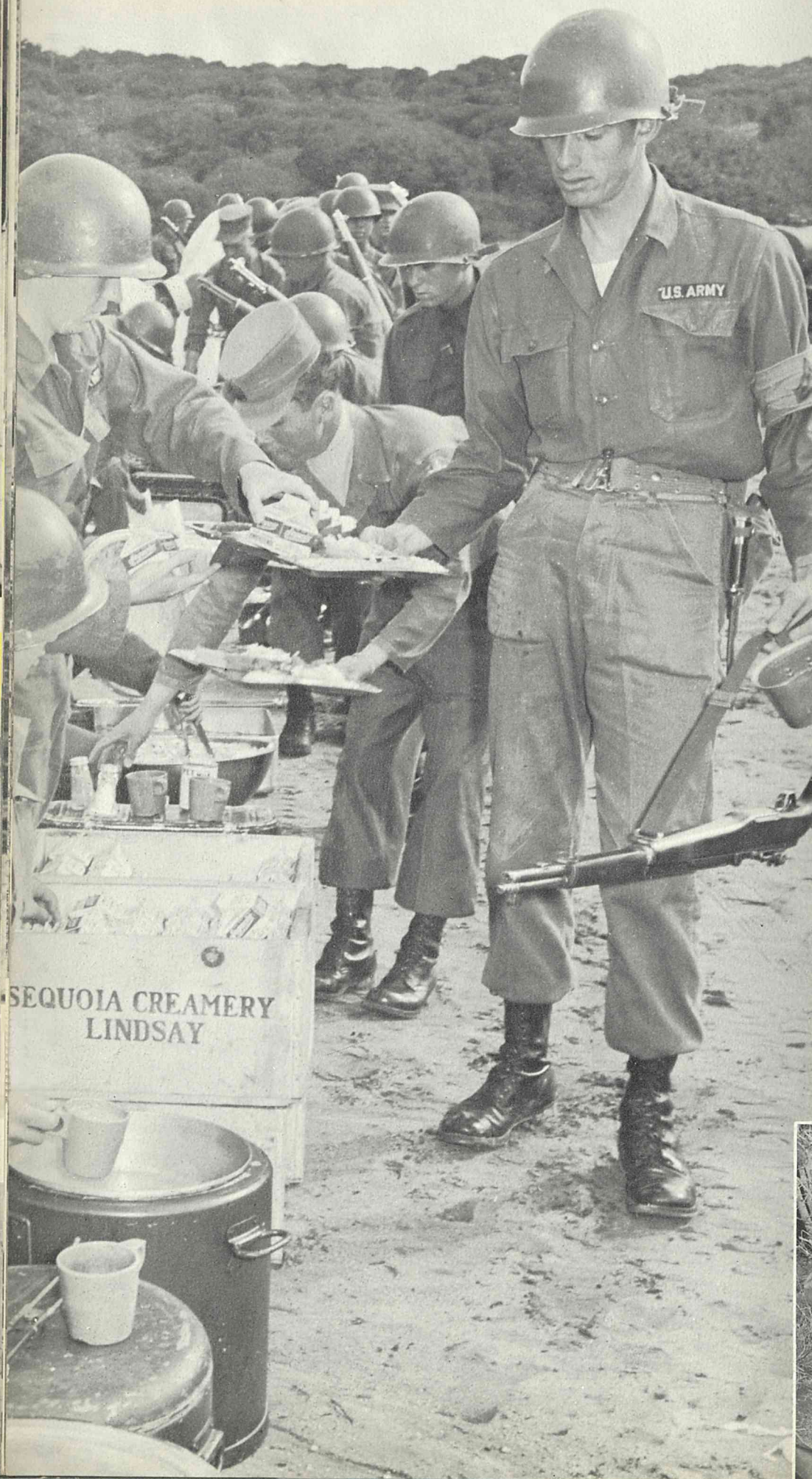




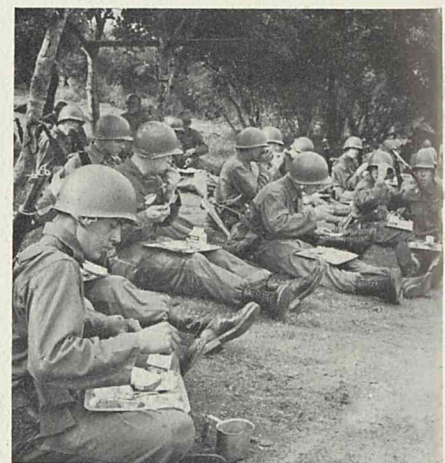
bivouac







## chow in the field





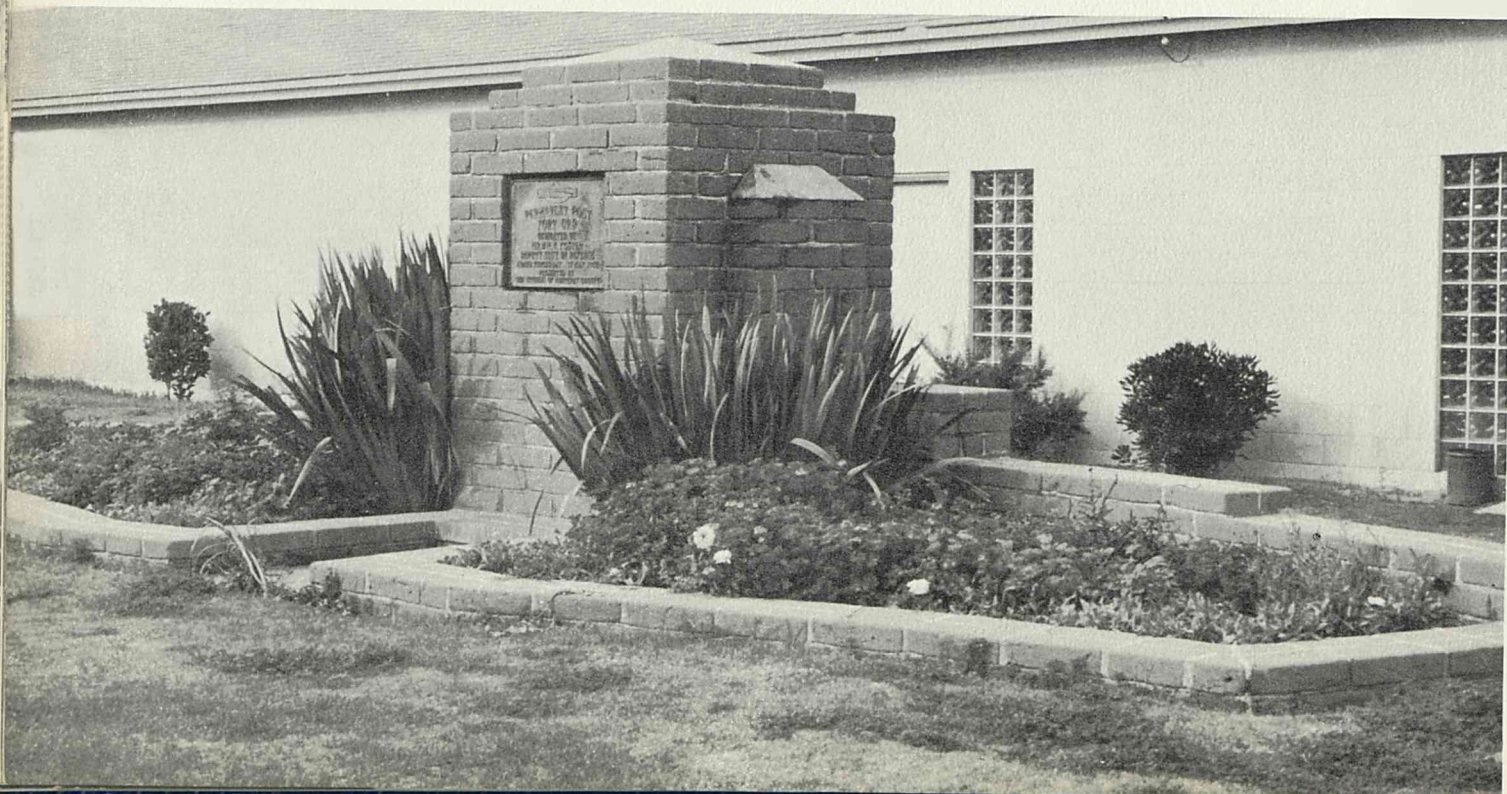


## barracks life





PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. FOSTER  
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY







guard at impact area



at the front gate

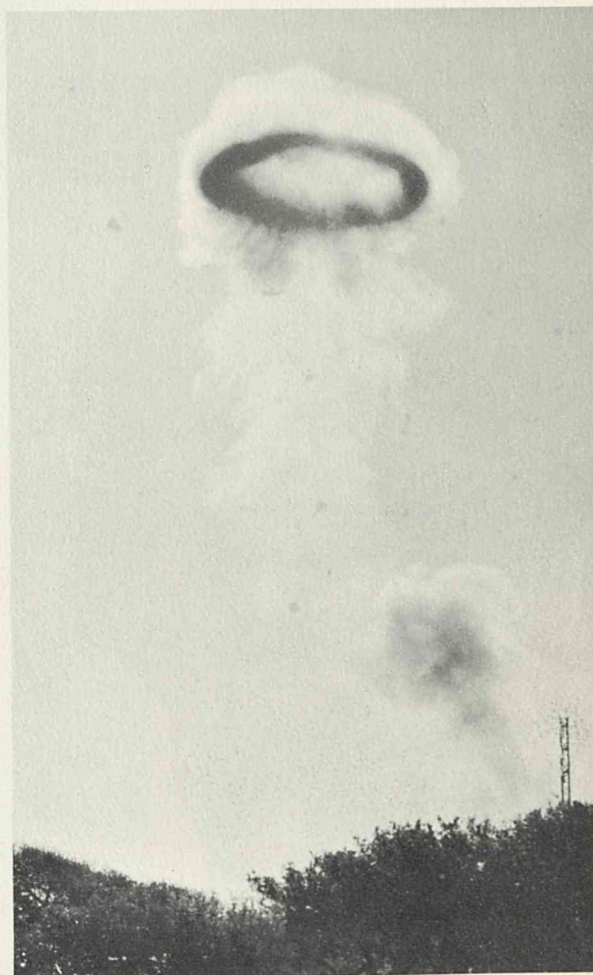
marching, marching . . . .



stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast



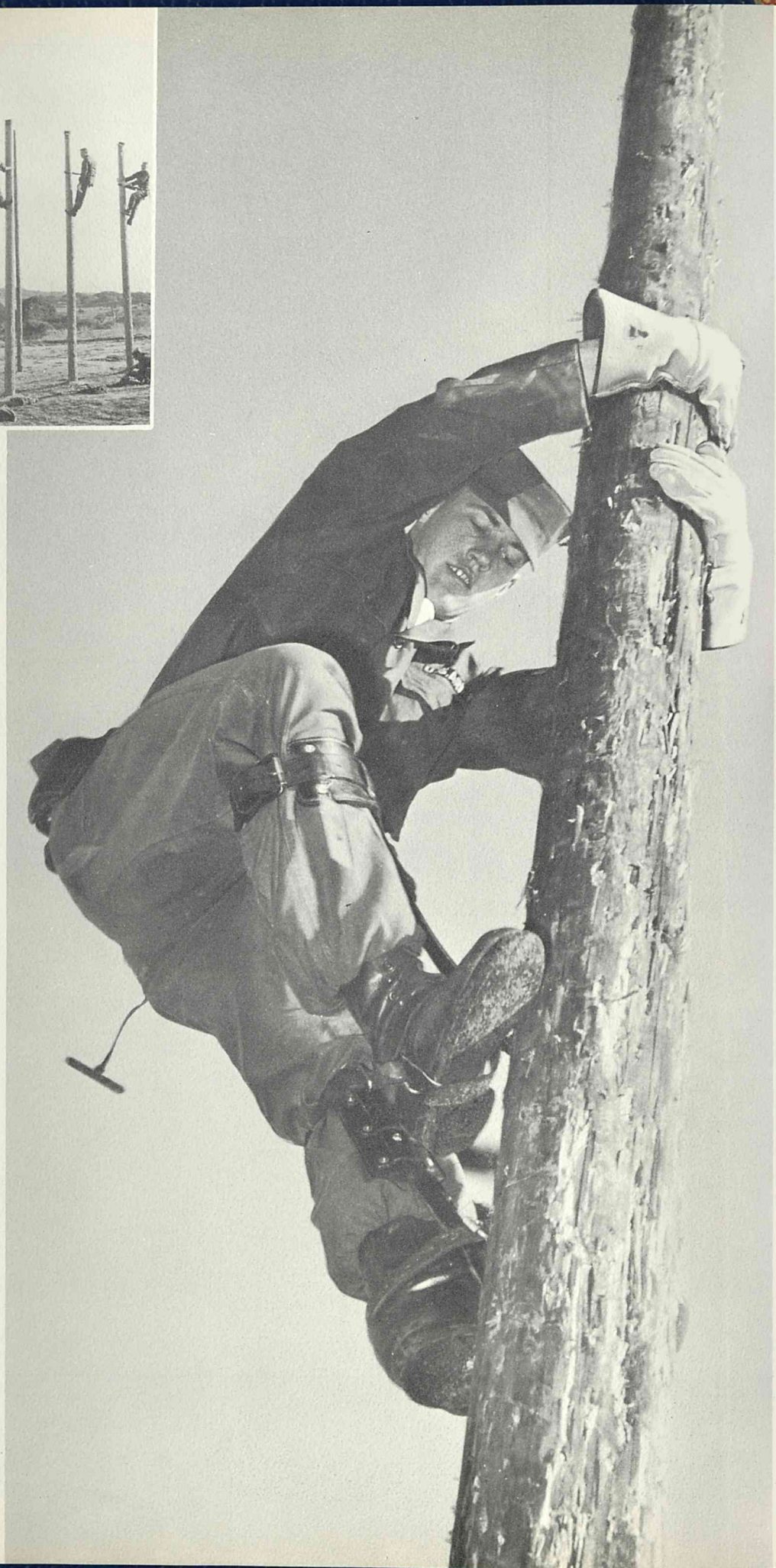




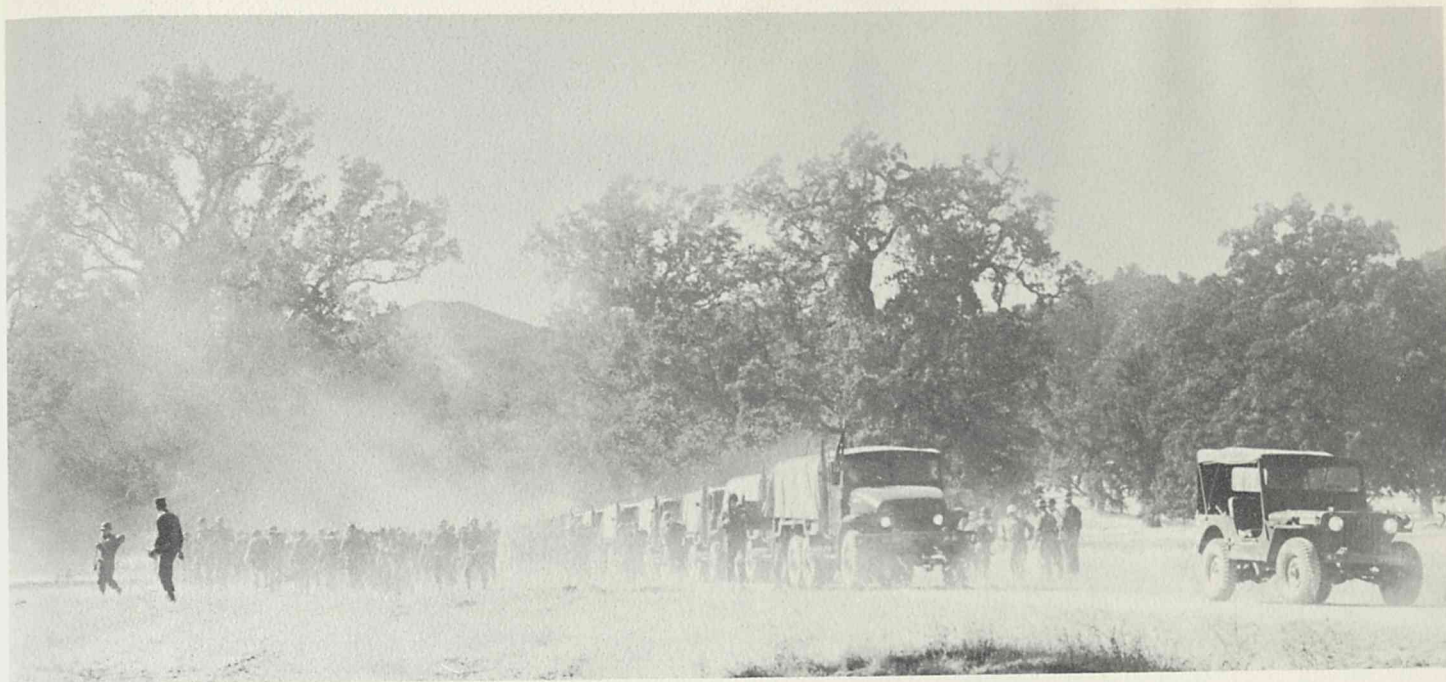
pole climbing

## signal training

class work



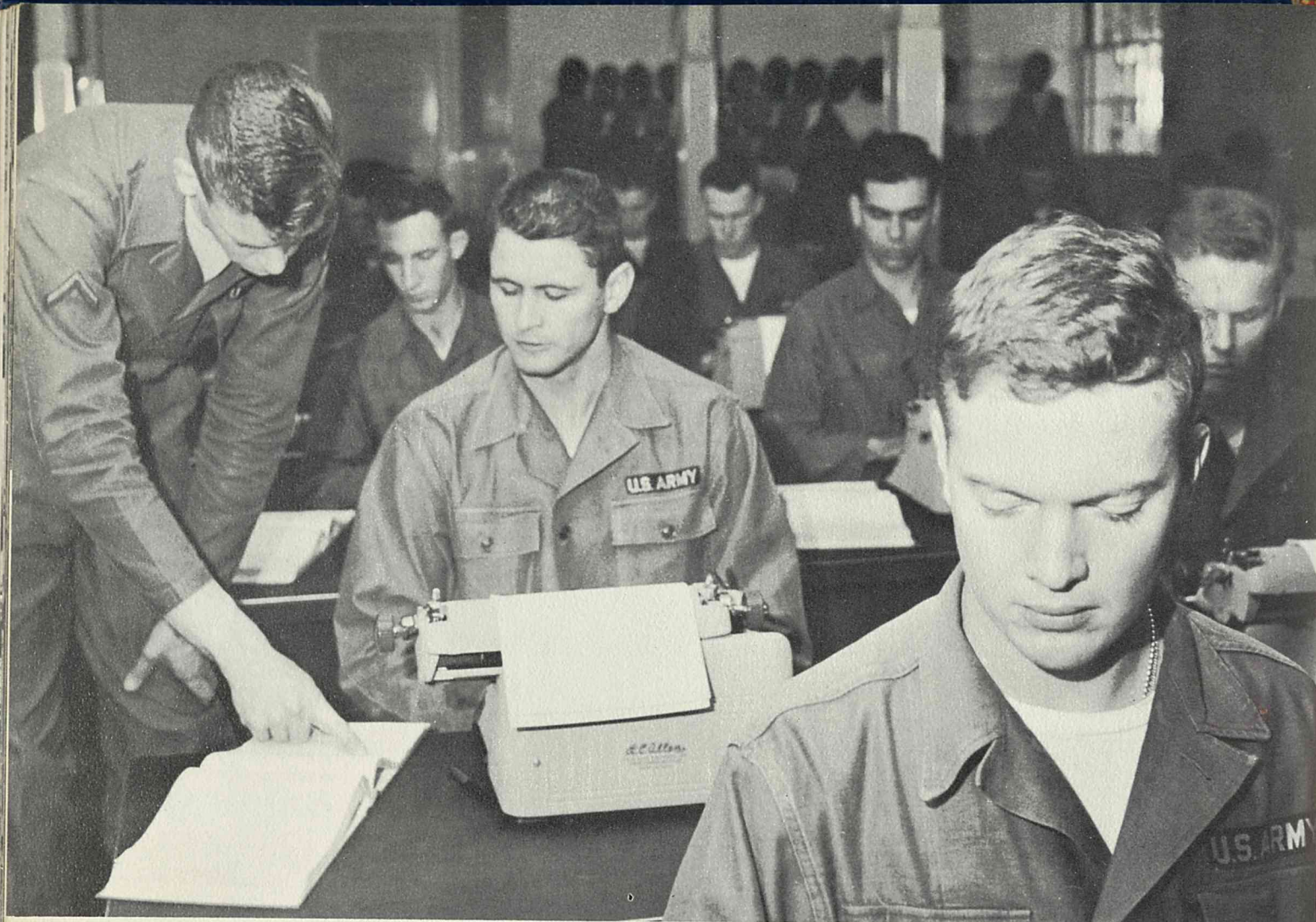




**drivers' course**

**auto mechanics  
course**





▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

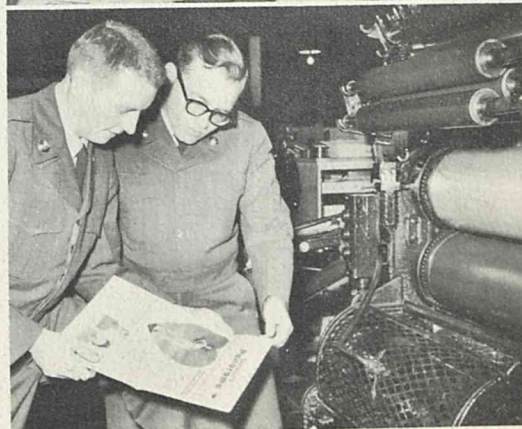
special service  
bookmobile







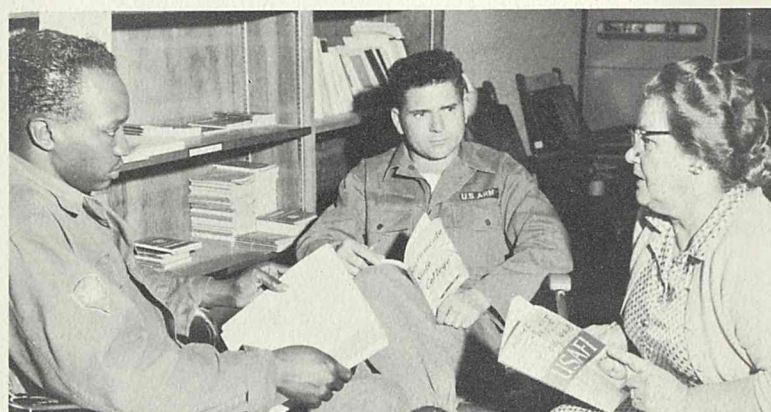
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.



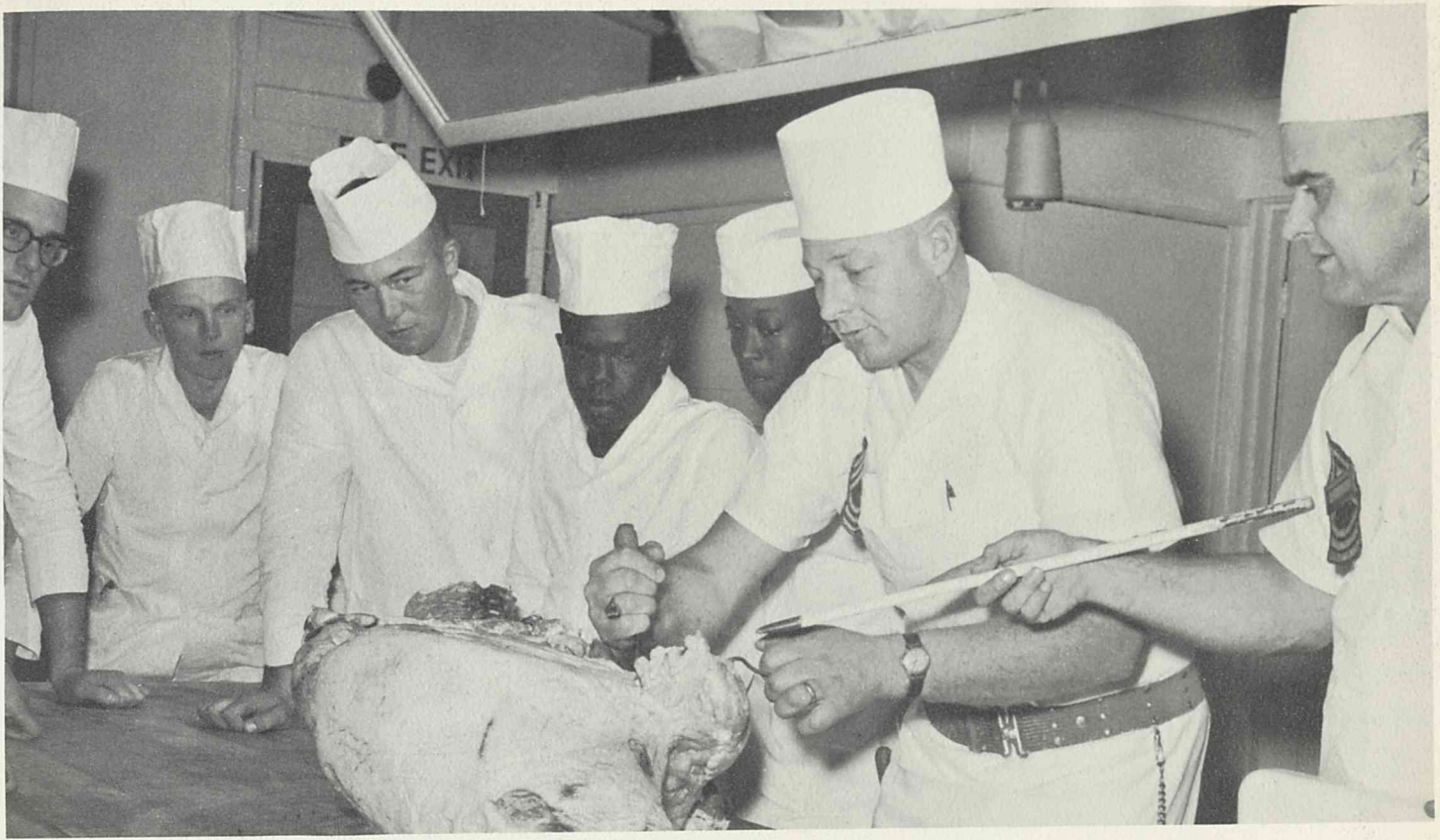




**army  
education  
program**

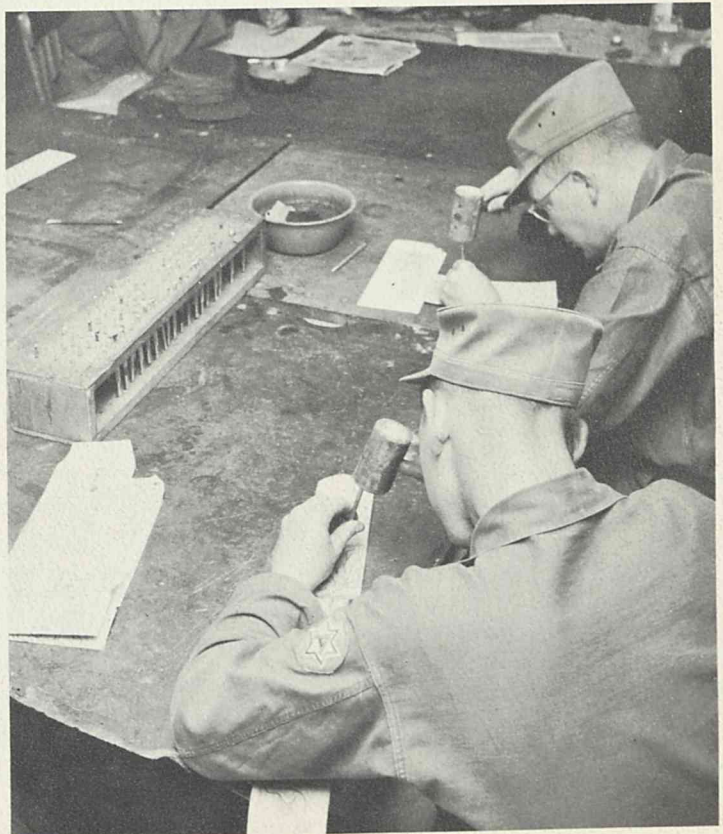




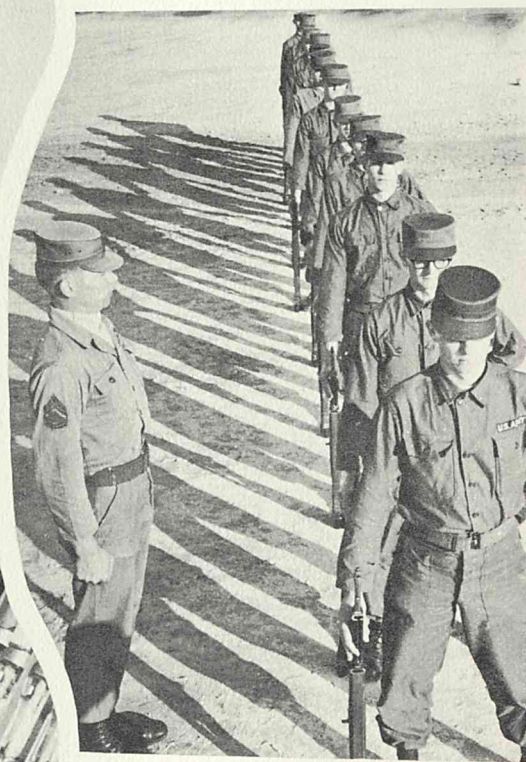
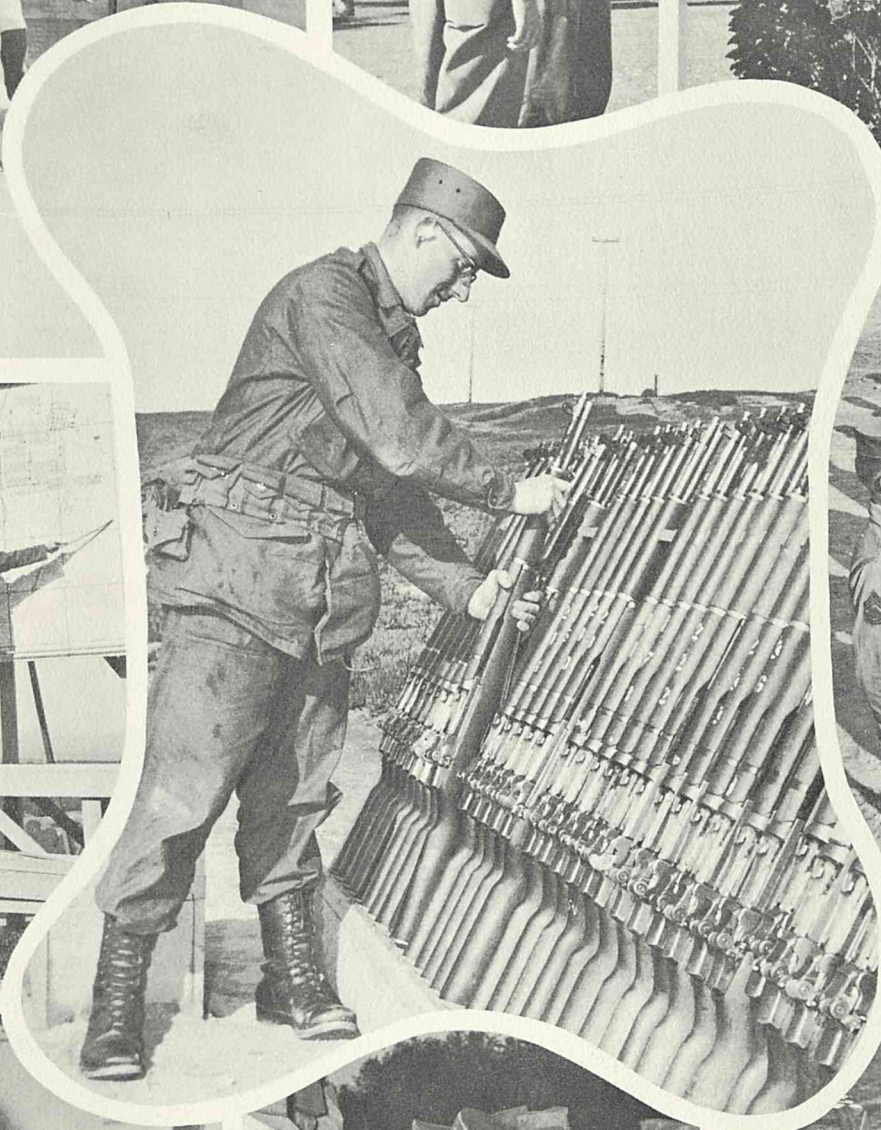
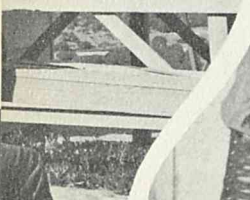
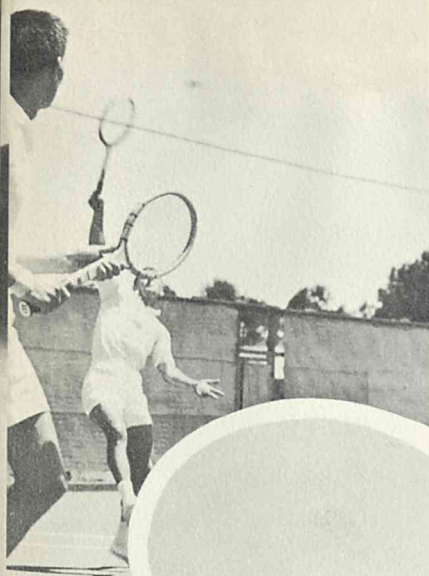


food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts









# COMPANY B

## THIRD BATTLE GROUP FIRST BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 15 February 1960

Graduated: 9 April 1960



Col. P. D. Boy  
Brigade Commander



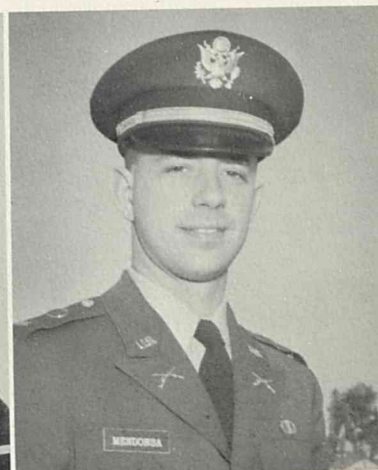
Capt. G. Lynch  
Company Commander



Lt. Col. R. E. Niffenegger  
Battle Group Commander



2d Lt. George Hooker



2d Lt. George Mendonza







2d Lt. Lewis Wood



2d Lt. W. Honjiyo



L. Heath  
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. J. O. Baker  
SDI



M/Sgt. Lambert



Sfc. Bailey



Sfc. Currie



Sfc. Norman



Sfc. Clark



Sgt. Williams



Sgt. Poindexter



Sp/4 Ruzanski



O.J.T. Duncan







Lonnie A. Arndt  
David E. Arnt  
Andy V. Apodaca  
Robert J. Axtell

L. S. Baker  
Pete Baclig  
Ernest L. Barber  
Donald F. Bird





E. Boguslawski  
 Ralph Bonefeole  
 Allen L. Bonnett  
 Jerry B. Bowman



Royce I. Brace  
 W. Brinkmeyer  
 Shirley Bruce  
 Roger S. Baunet



E. A. Brunner  
 Albert E. Bundt  
 Jerie G. Burnside  
 Billy Carpenter



M. L. Cartright  
 D. E. Chandler  
 Alfredo Chavez  
 K. Christensen







Joe C. Copeland  
Luis C. Cortes  
J. P. Cosgriff  
Jimmy L. Crane



Alvin R. Crawford  
C. Crismon  
D. Daetweiler  
Earl R. Daigle



Gary L. Davis  
Jimmie D. Dean  
D. J. Deblieck  
Samuel R. Dick



Gordon E. Dige  
Jerry D. Dunaway  
Chester W. Dunkin  
James E. Dunn





Erlin D. Erickson  
 Verle P. Fairlee  
 Floyd A. Fike  
 J. A. Fisher



Federico Flores  
 L. A. Franklin  
 Mack R. Fry  
 K. R. Fulton



Max N. Gabriel  
 Steven S. Gallant  
 Jose Gallegos  
 Lee J. Garlock



Gilbert J. Gibeau  
 Edward E. Giles  
 Richard E. Gill  
 John E. Glenn







Jasper A. Golden  
W. E. Gorham  
Patrick F. Gough  
Richard L. Gundel



Ronald W. Gundel  
Ronald C. Hallett  
Laszlo Hanko  
Delno P. Hansen



Gerald S. Harris  
Robert G. Hash  
Karl E. Herkamp  
Martin Hernandez



Glenn E. Hoff  
Billie R. Hook  
R. L. Horman  
Cecil H. Horn





Richard C. Hughes  
R. W. Humiston  
William Hunter  
David J. Innis



A. Jaramillo  
G. B. Jeane, Jr.  
Gail L. Johnson  
A. N. Jorgensen



Harold E. Kamm  
C. A. Ketchum  
William L. Kice  
Raymond Kidwell



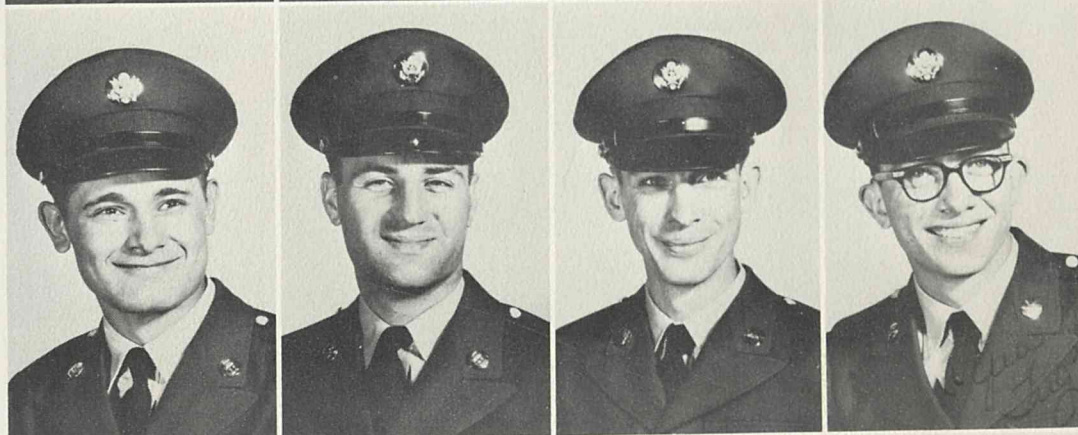
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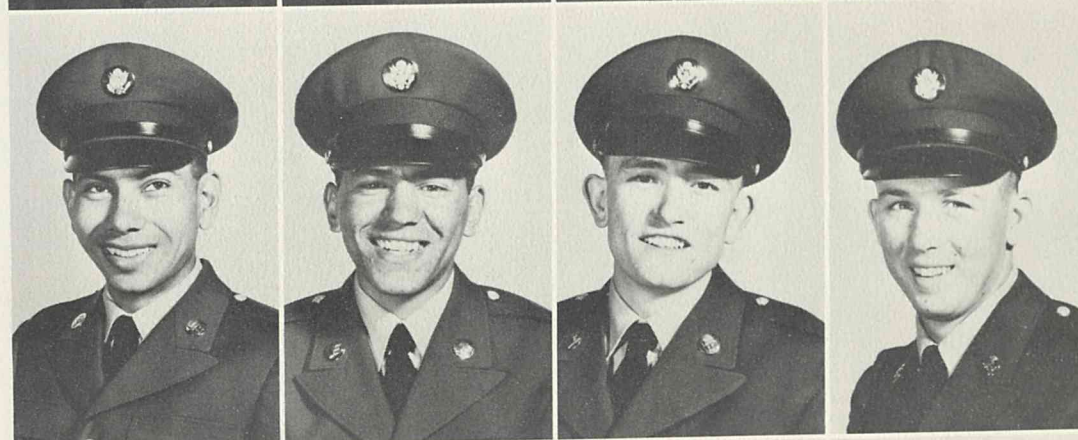




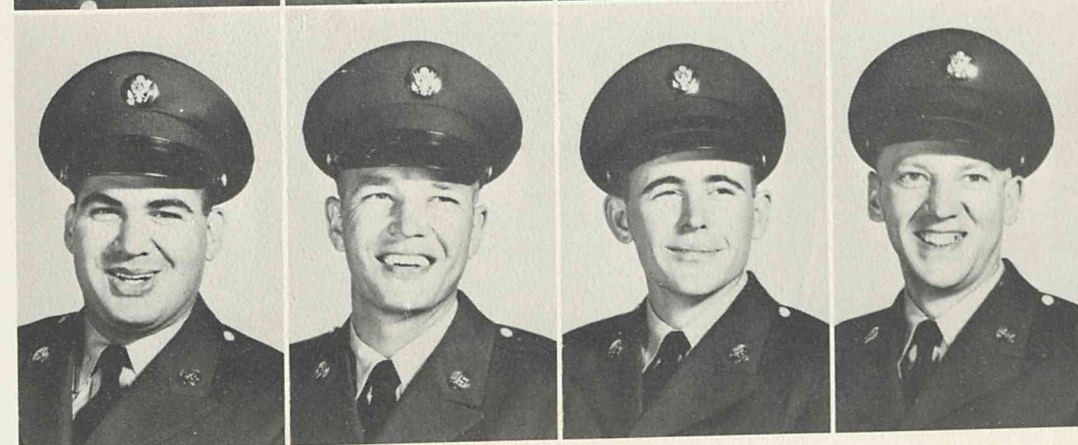
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John P. Leonard



Alex P. Lopez  
Thomas M. Lopez  
Ival J. Lyons  
Robert W. Lyons



Charles Machado  
Rannaldo Madrid  
D. K. Malone  
John V. Marquis



Eugene Martinez  
G. L. Mauldin  
J. L. McDonald  
B. M. McGrady





W. O. McKeen  
Robert McLaughlin  
John D. McNeil  
Melroy L. Medhus



Reynold W. Menzel  
R. L. Michalski  
R. E. Mileger  
Thomas J. Mills



John D. Moates  
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David J. Montoya



Daniel R. Morgan  
R. A. Mottram  
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Doye T. Myers



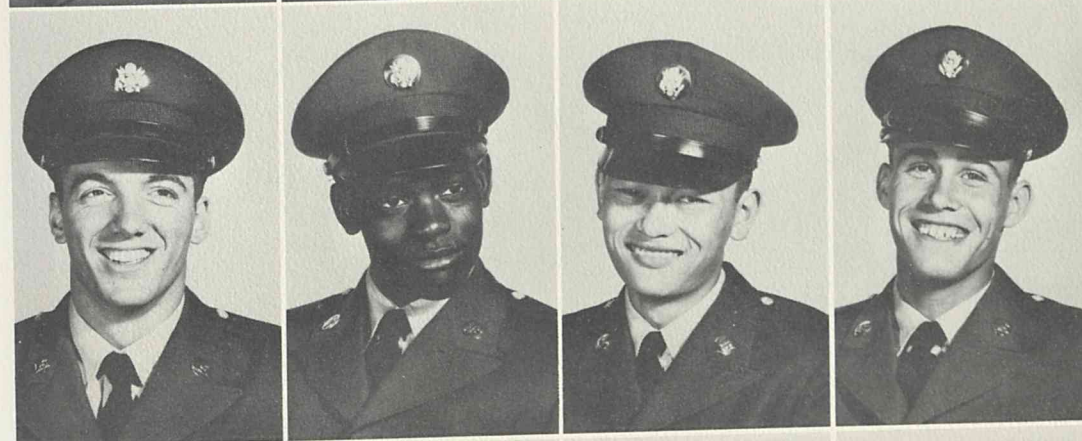




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Evan D. Nelson  
Murel S. Nelson  
Roy E. New



S. Nichols  
M. G. Nietfeldt  
W. H. Nordeen  
R. Nordstrom



D. A. O'Connor  
Edward G. Odoms  
Wayne K. Okabe  
W. F. Oswalt



Terry R. Perdue  
Ambrose Pechuli  
Richard P. Petersen  
Gary A. Peterson





Keith M. Peterson  
 Marvin E. Peterson  
 Gary M. Pfannes  
 Frank R. Pool



Deloy V. Pope  
 Jerome Pregon  
 Walter R. Pyle  
 Gerald H. Quick



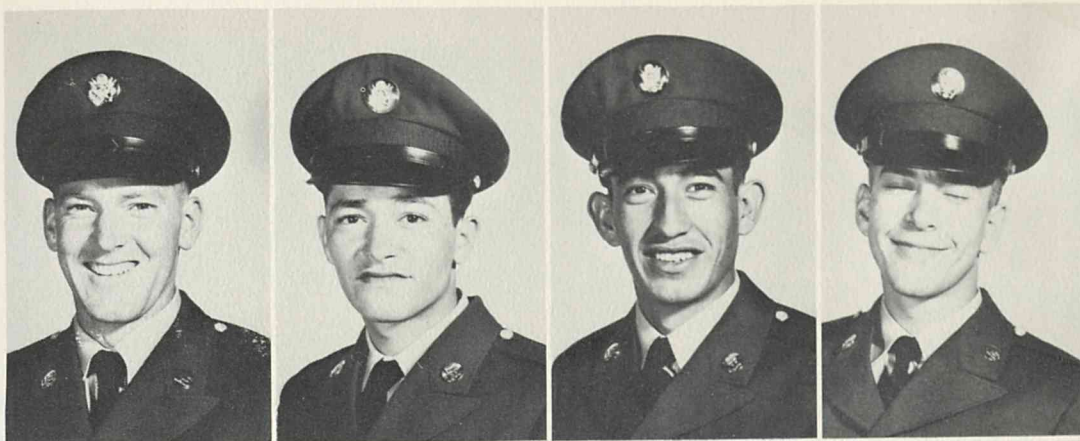
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 Joseph W. Rattey  
 J. L. Redeker



R. H. Reinecker  
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 Marvin W. Rise  
 John E. Roberts







E. L. Russell  
Anthony Saenz  
M. G. Salcido  
W. Sanders



R. Sarabia  
Leo D. Schmall  
R. M. Scott  
Charles Sedlar



Larry S. Sell  
Robert L. Serres  
Robert Shannon  
P. A. Sharrock



D. Sheppard  
L. W. Siljenberg  
L. K. Simmons  
Robert Sloveny

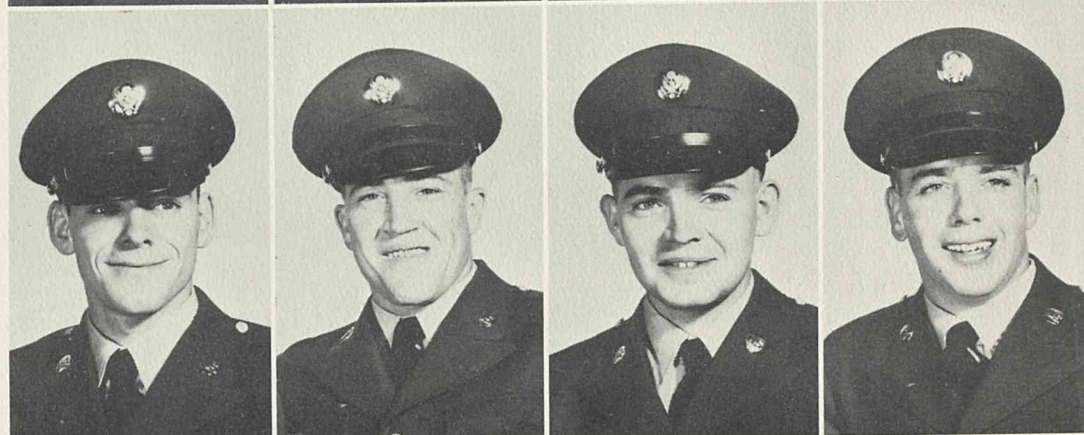




N. L. Skinner  
 Roger C. Slwooko  
 Archie L. Smith  
 Robert L. Smith



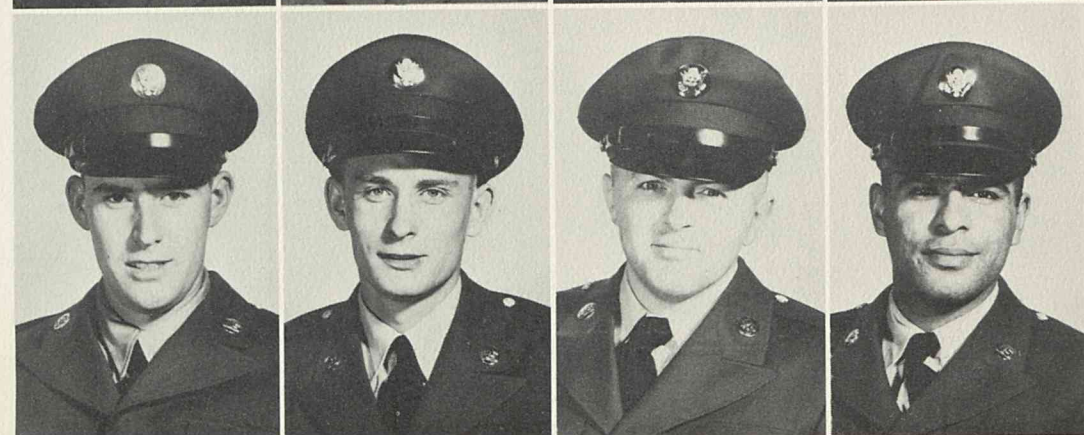
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 R. T. Spencer  
 Steve E. Sperber  
 Kenneth C. Suitt



Donald C. Swenson  
 Donald R. Thomas  
 Harry A. Thomas  
 B. E. Thompson



Karl R. Thornton  
 T. J. Thornton  
 David L. Todd  
 Daniel Torres







John H. Trask  
Raymond C. Trejo  
Gary Trowbridge  
Mark S. Trueblood



Johnie L. Tuck  
Charles R. Tucker  
Carlos P. Tydingco  
John W. Tynan



Robert Underwood  
Gary E. Vance  
D. V. Moorhem  
Manuel T. Varoz



Alfred Vickrey  
Jerry C. Vosti  
V. E. Wagenaar  
Dean L. Watts





*John Henry Jr.*

Jack T. Waxman  
George J. Wees  
Emmanuel Whitley  
Gary E. Wiens



Richard Willis  
R. Wolfenden  
Junior L. Wood  
Ronald H. Wood



Edward Woodburn  
Donald Woodrome  
Harry Yasoki Go  
Eugene L. Zaretske



Paul Duncan  
K. A. Bean  
S. Bibiano  
C. Bird







E. Brunner  
D. R. Cales  
G. R. Donnelly  
D. L. Driscoll



R. Freeland  
J. K. Guro  
A. D. Hayes  
R. L. Kulm



M. E. Mayo  
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A. Sanders



R. R. Saver  
K. Shook  
D. L. Skipworth  
K. K. Takamoto





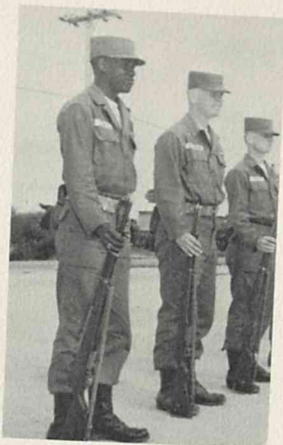
W. D. Vanzant  
K. Herkamp



dismounted drill







## dismounted drill







chemical, biological and radiological warfare



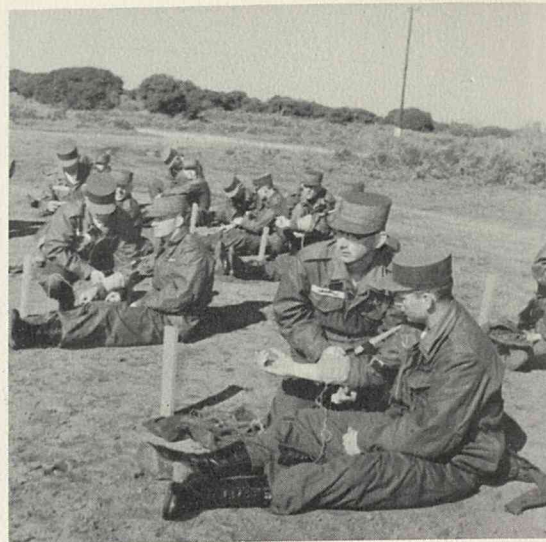




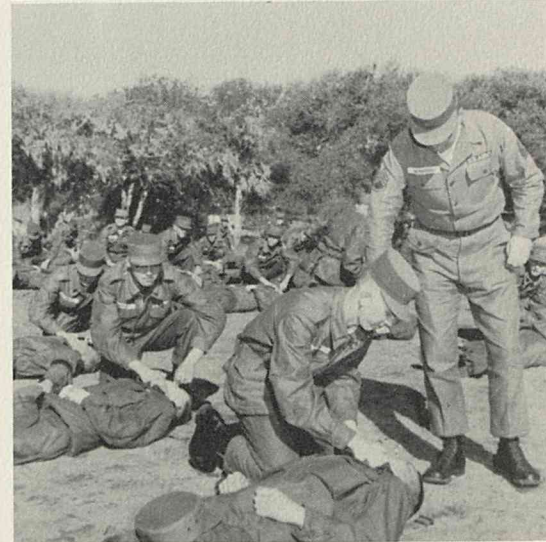
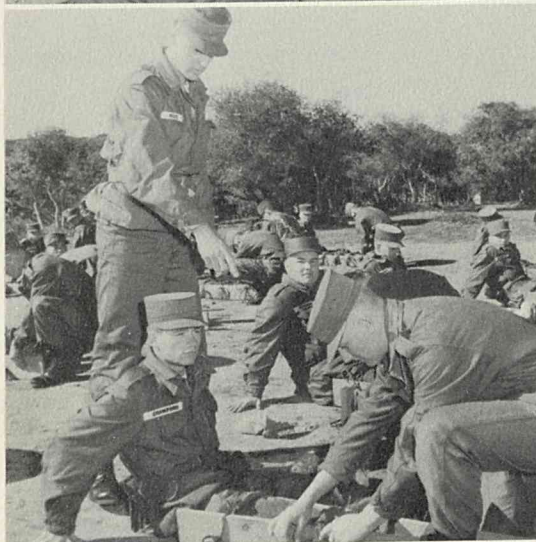
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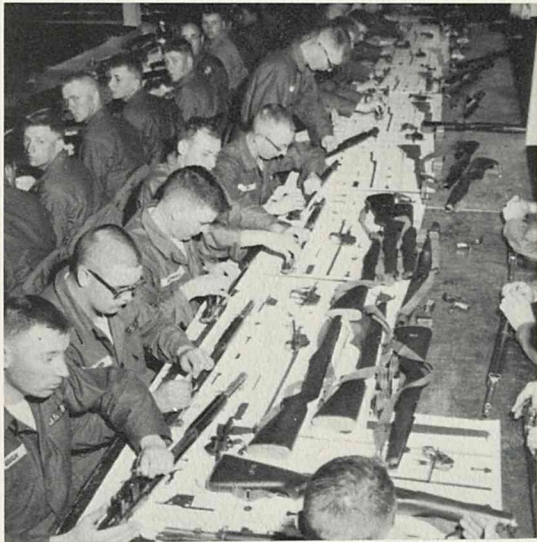
first aid







## m-1 rifle instructions







trainfire



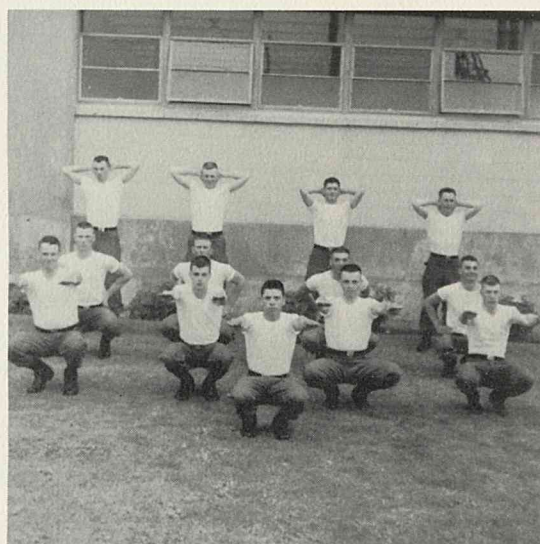




trainfire



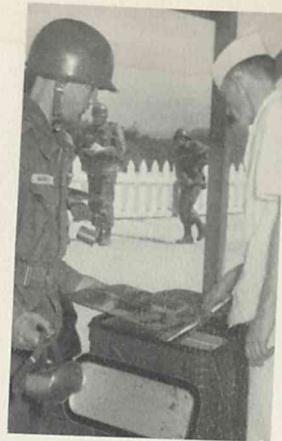




open house







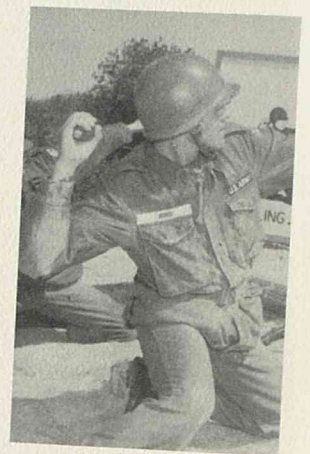
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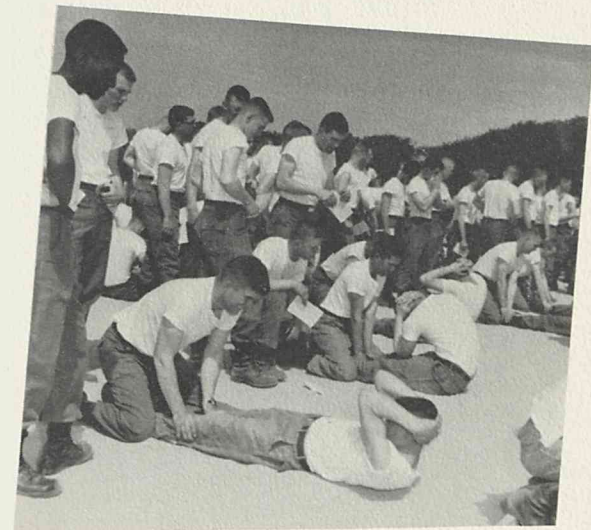
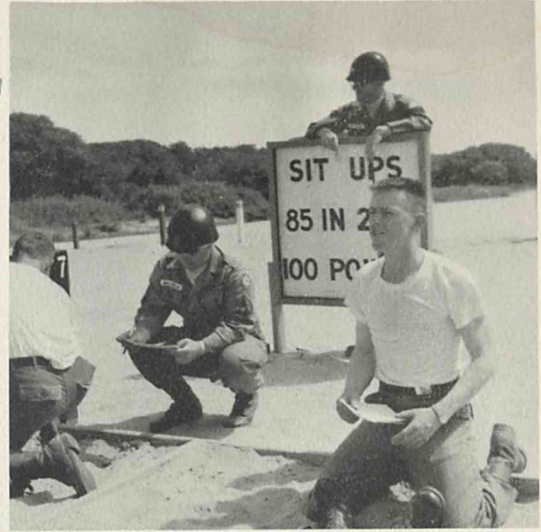
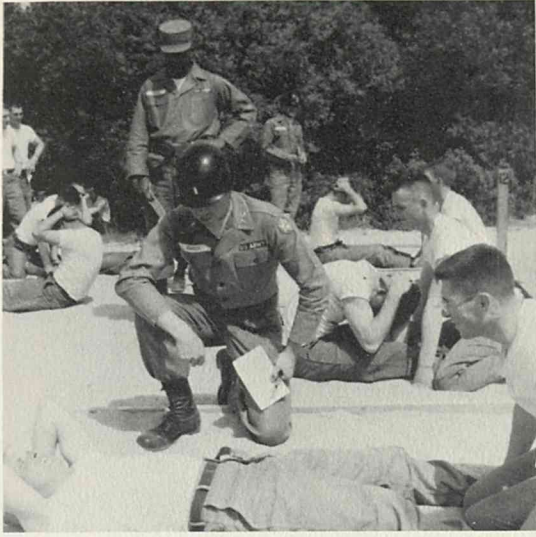




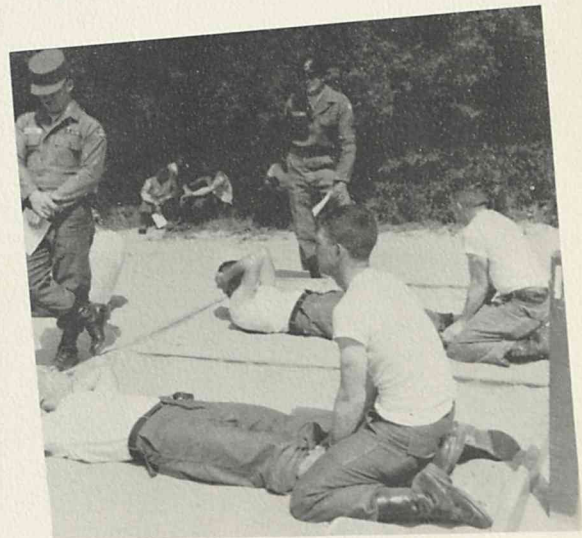
grenades







p. f. t.







our training through the eyes of the camera



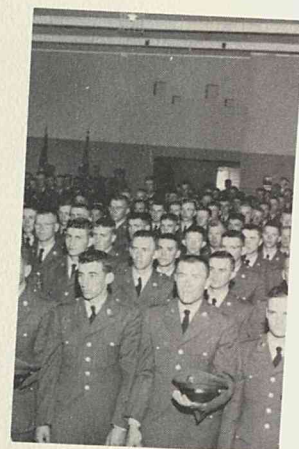
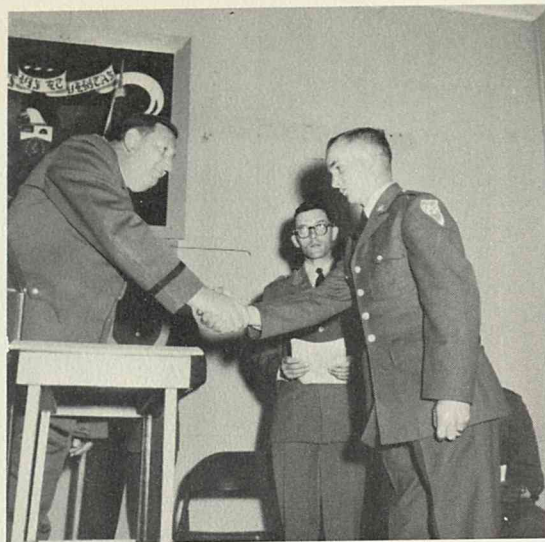








graduation





# history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



